



Daily Report

East Europe

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Great October Socialist Revolution Commemorated

Leaders Attend Festive Meeting

AU0711090988 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 5 Nov 88 p 1

[Mariya Mikhaylova report: "Just and Transforming Spirit of Revolution"]

[Excerpts] October 1917 heralded the beginning of the planet's most powerful social explosion. That was a fateful and proletarian revolution, and a practical examination and triumph of Marxism-Leninism. [passage omitted]

A festive meeting to mark the epochal deed of the Leninists and their heirs of the Bolshevik guard, which has withstood the trial of time and faces new tests, took place on 4 November at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Party Club. [passage omitted]

The participants greeted with applause Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stanko Todorov; deputy chairmen of the State Council; and leaders of sociopolitical organizations.

Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and the delegation of the Soviet public, led by writer Anatoliy Ivanov, member of the Central Leadership of the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Society and chief editor of the MLADA GVARDIYA publishing house, also attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

Doynov Delivers Address

AU0711100288 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 5 Nov 88 p 2

["Speech of Comrade Ognyan Doynov," member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at Sofia's 4 November meeting on the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Sofia on 4 November]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

We are marking the 71st anniversary of that fateful October day in world history, which sparked the proletarian revolution and marked the beginning of the most glorious turning point in human history. A day on which the words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, "The revolution of the workers and peasants, about whose necessity the Bolsheviks spoke all the time, has taken place," shook the planet and heralded the legitimate and inevitable victorious march of socialism. Human civilization

entered a new era. The cause of October began its journey from the vast Russian land, opened the gate of a new era of human history, and marked the beginning of the socialist chronology.

The Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] was predetermined from a sociohistorical point of view by the objective socioeconomic development of the world. It incorporated the ideas of the most progressive social thought, whose unquestionable summit is Marxist-Leninist ideology. The giants of human thought, Marx and Engels, turned socialism from a utopia into a science. Lenin's revolutionary genius developed it into historical reality. The victory of October is the victory of Marxism-Leninism. The period of 71 years is a short period of time in human history. However, it equals centuries in the scope and dimensions of the changes, which took place throughout the world as a result of October and under its influence. The victory of the proletariat handed the power to the working people, established public ownership of the means of production, and turned collectivism and friendly assistance into a moral norm. The new social system born in October inspired millions of people with confidence in the future. October and its achievements are an inexhaustible source of the socialist system's vital forces, and of those unquestionable advantages of socialism, whose great potential is being developed under the new conditions.

The more we draw away from that glorious day the more clearly we can see the significance of the GOSR, and the more deeply we grasp the practical experience accumulated over the years. Analysis of this experience from the viewpoint of our time forges the vital link between times and reveals new aspects of the modern construction of socialism.

Comrades,

The victory of October is most closely connected with the gigantic activity of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, leader of the world proletariat, inspired continuer of the revolutionary teaching and cause of Marx and Engels, and creator and leader of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet state. It confirmed the correctness of the Leninist premise that the existence of a Marxist-Leninist party is a decisive precondition for the success of the revolution and socialist construction. This is a party of a new type, the vanguard of the workers' class; a party able to lead the broad masses of the working people and transform revolutionary theory into revolutionary practice; a party armed with a clear strategy and flexible tactics; and a party of determined actions.

The revolution established the foundations of the international friendship, equality, and fraternal assistance among the peoples of multinational Russia.

The creative cause of October sparked the vital creativity of the masses. It sparked revolutionary optimism and courage in their souls, thoughts, and deeds. The socialist

chronology of the Soviet state is rich in examples of heroism, selflessness, and self-sacrifice in the name of the revolutionary ideals. The cause of October was worthily defended on the battlefields of the Civil War and by the historic victories of the Great Fatherland War. The victory of the Soviet Army inspired and facilitated the revolutionary achievements of the peoples in many countries in Europe and throughout the world.

With much faith in the future, the Soviet people headed along the road of socialist construction as pioneers, creators, and innovators, and as people who carried on their shoulders the historical responsibility of implementing the brightest aspirations and dreams of progressive mankind.

Socialism turned the country of Lenin into a powerful state with a great economic and scientific-technical potential, and a state with highly developed culture and education. It developed the working man, improved his material and intellectual well-being, guaranteed his social security, and inspired him with confidence in the future.

Today we mark the 71st GOSR anniversary at a new revolutionary time—the time of restructuring. It aims at comprehensively renewing all aspects of people's life and fully revealing the humane character of all aspects of the socialist system—economic, sociopolitical, and moral. The deep essence of restructuring is encompassed in its short but expressive definition—more democracy, more socialism!

Restructuring itself is the result of history's objective development. It is based on the firm foundation of the achievements of socialist construction and combines in a firm unity the historical experience and revolutionary continuity of all generations with the bold innovation of the contemporary constructors of socialism.

Restructuring in the USSR is prompted today by the need to overcome stagnation, accelerate the advance of Soviet socialist society, prevent the repetition of mistakes allowed in the past, and prove the organically inherent ability of socialism to perfect itself.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th All-Union Party Conference are a convincing example of the vitality of October's revolutionary heritage, and the innovating essence of Marxism-Leninism. With their bold and revolutionary premises, political realism, and readiness to struggle in the name of the historical goals, the high forums of the Soviet Communists will undoubtedly remain among the most important events of the Leninist renewal, at which the party of Lenin expressed its firm determination to bring the society born by the Great October to a qualitatively new stage.

The course of revolutionary renewal is giving a powerful impetus to the creativity of millions of Soviet people. As Comrade Gorbachev stressed in his speech at the 19th

All-Union Party Conference, "The change in the entire social atmosphere, the implementation of the ideas of restructuring which has begun, and the increasing support rendered by the Soviet people to the party course toward restructuring is the main political result of the post-April period."

Restructuring is closely connected with improving economic relations and asserting the new system of managing the people's economy of the USSR. The CPSU Central Committee outlined the direction of steadily increasing the role of the intensive factors in developing the Soviet economy, connecting the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with planned economy, and asserting such a mechanism of management, which would help the workers to become the sovereign managers of their enterprises.

The Soviet people are making decisive steps toward solving the most pressing issues—the issues of housing and supply, and providing the population with sufficient consumer goods and services. The issues of health protection, education, and environment protection are also acquiring priority. The application of personal, family, and collective piecework and leasing in agriculture has begun. The cooperative principle is successfully being introduced in various spheres of activity. The possibilities of individual labor activity are expanding. Conditions are being created for combining the advantages of public property with the personal interests of man and his attitude toward labor as a manager.

A tendency of stabilizing the process of improving the Soviet economy is emerging. The social orientation in developing the national economy is already being implemented. The entire growth of the Soviet national revenue during the last year has been achieved as a result of improving labor productivity.

The real income of the population is growing. Some 15 million square meters of additional dwelling space is being constructed in comparison with the annual volume of previous 5-year plan periods. The modernization of USSR machine-building, as a decisive condition for accelerating scientific-technical progress and reconstructing the entire national economy, is being implemented on a large scale. Specific measures are being adopted for increasing and activating the intellectual potential of society and quickly developing science, education, and culture as an essential precondition for restructuring and renewing socialism.

The implementation of the economic reform is dialectically dependent on the progress of restructuring the entire society—its political system and social and intellectual spheres—and renewing the activity of the party.

Restructuring the USSR political system corresponds with the objective necessity of decisively and comprehensively overcoming the bureaucratic-command methods and asserting the October ideals of real government

of the people, a real participation of all working people in the management of social processes, a deep and consistent democracy. One of the most significant achievements of the revolution—the comprehensive expansion and enrichment of human rights—assumes a leading place. The slogan about giving full power to the soviets of people's deputies, raised on the eve of October, acquires real meaning. State management is being placed on democratic principles. The idea of a legal socialist state and strengthening the legal foundations of the entire public life is being implemented according to plan. The role of public organizations is growing.

The CPSU is improving its leading activities and inner-party life. A total rebirth of inner-party democracy and the Leninist norms of party life is taking place. The atmosphere of adhering to principles, conducting discussions, criticism, and self-criticism, and asserting party friendship, conscious discipline, responsibility, and a businesslike approach is being restored. Decisive measures are being adopted to separate the functions of party and state organs; to change the structure, composition, and work style of the party apparatus; and to increase the combat ability of the primary party organizations and the contribution of every Communist in implementing restructuring.

It is clear to all that restructuring is an exceptionally complex process, related to overcoming difficulties and separate negative phenomena. All this is broadly commented on in the Soviet press and the other mass media. What revolutionary cause had it easy? The CPSU and the Soviet people made their selection—the road of revolutionary transformations. We rejoice at the fact that the great power of the Leninist party and Soviet nations is being most categorically expressed in the grandiose transforming work to qualitatively renew Soviet society's entire life and to continue the cause of the Great October Revolution at the new historical stage.

The BCP and the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are following with great interest and sympathy the process of restructuring taking place in the USSR. Furthermore, they are sincerely interested in the success of this revolutionary cause! This is so because world socialism's successes and direction of development depend on the success of restructuring.

Let us greet the Soviet brothers and comrades on the eve of the great holiday of the USSR and the world's progressive public, and tell them that we sincerely believe in the success of restructuring taking place in the USSR, and that their cause is not only their chance and destiny, but also our chance and destiny and the chance and destiny of socialism.

Comrades,

The Leninist premises on the socialist revolution were implemented in the successful preparation and implementation of the 9 September Socialist Revolution in

Bulgaria. The victory of the 9 September 1944 Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria was the continuation of the cause of October. It is an exceptional achievement of all Bulgarian people, the workers' class, and its political and ideological organizer—the BCP. It is the result of creatively applying Marxism-Leninism, as well as of the BCP skill to organize the people's masses and lead them toward a bright future. The 9 September 1944 victory revealed broad horizons in front of our motherland. They are incorporated in the accelerated and progressive development of our country.

With a total justification we connect our great successes with the achievements of April 1956 because it marked the beginning of a truly active turning point in the life of the party and country. The cause of April is eternal. Even now we still draw strength from the purer sources of the BCP Central Committee April 1956 Plenum because the firm link of confidence which was created then between the party and the people is vested in the core of all our successes. The industrialization of the country, the modern national economy structure, and the priority development of the most progressive directions of the scientific-technical revolution—everything that improves the well-being of the Bulgarian people—is in every sense of the word a result of the efforts of our country's working people, as well as a result of the Bulgarian people's confidence in and adherence to the BCP policy.

Steadily following the April party instructions, our people did not experience political and social shocks and did not allow stagnation phenomena in the development of our country. There have been difficulties, weaknesses, and defects. The main thing is that we revealed them, honestly and consistently struggle against them, and have thus avoided serious social deformations. The main thing is that we successfully continue to march forward!

The unity of thought and action between the party and the people, and between the different generations is a great achievement of ours. It allows us to advance toward the implementation of the July Concept about a new model of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria in a purposeful and organized manner. This concept is the result of our searches, based on Marxism-Leninism, the experience accumulated in socialist construction, and the example of restructuring in the USSR.

The decisions of the BCP Central Committee are the theoretical-practical foundation of restructuring in Bulgaria and its invaluable capital.

It is the historical merit of the BCP Central Committee that let it in April 1956, despite the fact that Bulgaria lagged behind in its development, to still find the forces, analyze the April general line, and outline the directions of future development. It is also because of this that under the new conditions it has creatively reviewed our development and established the concept of restructuring, parting with many of the hitherto visions and ideas, which contradicted the new and objective requirements.

The irrevocable behest of advancing from the previous to the new model of socialism in Bulgaria was revealed. Its essential characteristics were developed in the July Concept and the decisions of the BCP National Conference on revolutionary changes in our society's basis and superstructure.

Today, when we are implementing restructuring, in which the great revolutionary charge of October is vested, and we direct ourselves toward changing the form, contents, and essence of present socialism, a task of great dimensions and difficulties, we express our gratitude to the generation of cadres that fully accomplished the victory of the 9 September Revolution and carried on its shoulders the socialist transformations in industry, agriculture, science, and the intellectual sphere. This, generally speaking, is the generation which with its revolutionary fire and conviction defended and implemented the party's general line. Let us express our gratitude to the working people who accept today with their hearts the revolutionary restructuring of our socialist society as their vital cause.

Comrades,

The restructuring which we are implementing now is in the name of the Bulgarian people and the future generations, and is for their benefit. We are deeply convinced that it is the only correct road.

We know that this cause is a difficult one. It requires serious changes both in society's base and superstructure. We need a material-technical basis which is new in principle, a new organization of labor, and serious changes in social policy, education, health protection, and so forth. By changing socialism's system of values we people shall also change, because all restructuring begins and ends with an individual man, with his attitude toward society, then his collective, and himself. Our power is in the people, in the labor collectives, and in the collective brain.

The BCP is striving to create through restructuring a social climate capable of developing the possibilities and initiative of the labor collectives and specialists. This is the guarantee of our success. Therefore it is not accidental that the BCP Central Committee and the government are devoting such great attention to the interest of the working man and the collective and to their motivation to work in a qualitative and productive manner.

It is well known that until now the socialist countries have not succeeded in developing optimal mechanisms for motivating the socialist society for highly productive labor, high quality, and efficient production. However, we are striving to essentially increase the interest of the working people and to combine the people's political and ideological motivation with their economic interest.

The issue of the power and the democratization of the political system is acquiring a fundamental importance for the fate of restructuring during the turning point period which we have vigorously entered. The reform of the political system has a clearly expressed goal—a transition from government in the name of the people to government implemented by the people. In order to become fierce champions and fighters in the revolutionary transformations which are taking place, the millions of working people receive real and democratic power in the true sense of this word. Therefore it is the profound intention of the party to turn the people into the basic agent of power and a direct carrier of this power, so that they can use and exercise this power. Thus we shall advance, according to Lenin's words, toward a "real people's self-management."

The issue of the power and the people as its carrier is organically related to the principle of self-management and the BCP National Conference's premise that self-management, as a new organization of the millions of people in the struggle for further constructing socialism in Bulgaria, is the general line of democratizing our society.

At the present stage there is no other principle, which so firmly and efficiently combines the other premises of the July Concept and the requirements of our society's objective natural laws on developing socialist democracy and the initiative of the masses, as the principle of self-management.

Historical justice requires stressing the great merit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov in theoretically developing the problems of restructuring socialism in Bulgaria, forming the practical approaches toward its realization, and creating the necessary conditions for the transition toward self-managing society.

His works and comprehensive activity in recent years have a constituent importance to forming correct party policy related to further constructing socialism in Bulgaria, and to all those serious positive changes which we are putting into effect which form the concept of restructuring.

The practical solution of many issues has begun:

—The bureaucratic barriers have been removed and the administrative-bureaucratic apparatus has been significantly reduced;

—The rights and responsibilities of the socialist enterprises have expanded;

—New organizations have been created which are based on the principle of socialist self-management;

—Socialist property is gradually being placed under the management of the labor collectives;

—The new territorial division has been implemented and the role of the territorial organs of management has increased.

We are persistently and consistently working to make the self-managing organizations in the economy work as completely independent commodity producers, broadly developing on the basis of their own interests in connection with their independent and comprehensive planning, forming their production and management structures, and appearing in the domestic and international markets.

Many decisions and normative documents related to increasing the production of consumer goods, improving health services, and so forth, have been issued.

A special upcoming plenum, which will adopt a concept for agriculture, has been prepared. With this concept we shall implement decisive measures for elevating agriculture to a new and higher stage.

There are many issues that have been prepared and await solution. There also are many other issues that require more time and better preparation.

In order to turn restructuring into a firm foundation for accelerated and stable economic growth, we must fully master its long-term factors, and above all, the scientific-technical revolution. The synthesis of science, data processing, and computers is the leading unit of that revolution. This synthesis will have a decisive role for us in working out the new technologies, especially the strategic ones, and in modernizing the acting technological capacities. The main factor here is to integrate science and production.

While implementing the basic tasks of its socioeconomic policy, the party devotes special attention to restructuring the intellectual sphere. This is why it devoted a special plenum to the issues of globally restructuring the spheres of science, education, and culture.

Now, under conditions of developing the self-management of the working people, the leading role of the party continues to strengthen through implementing its functions as the political vanguard of the workers' class and all working people. The party will continue to work to determine the strategic directions of the country's socioeconomic, intellectual, and sociopolitical development. It will create the necessary political, ideological, and cadre preconditions for achieving the goals that have been set, and will direct the educational work with the people to conform to the ideals of socialism and communism. The party will implement these functions through the Communists, who have responsible posts in the state, economic, and public organizations, through the work of the party committees and the primary organizations in the labor collectives, and through the specific work and personal example of every individual Communist.

We can boldly say:

—Restructuring, which is taking place in Bulgaria and the USSR, is a direct continuation of the cause of October and a response to the challenge of our time.

In this struggle for restructuring our social life, as always until now, we feel the total support of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and the active work of the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian trade unions, and the Komsomol.

We are heading along a difficult road, and we are fully aware of the exceptionally complex processes, the difficulties and unresolved problems, and the great responsibility of the party to the party and history. The confidence of the working people and the intelligentsia in the BCP policy obliges us to declare that we do not set the tasks of achieving the final goals of restructuring overnight. Our party's experience has taught it to approach these phenomena and processes soberly. Real possibilities should not be replaced by chimeras and illusions.

While we shall certainly implement the cherished aspirations of our society, this will take time and effort.

As we have done up to now, we shall in the future also rely on the experience and consciousness of the entire nation and all working people in the difficult struggle for revolutionary transformations and for implementing the great historical people's cause, which began after the 13th BCP Congress.

Comrades,

Less than 2 months remain until the end of the year. During these few days of the third year of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period we must maximally increase the level of discipline, order, and responsibility, from the worker and agrarian worker to the general director and minister. We must utilize the existing possibilities everywhere and in all things in order to achieve the economic indicators that have been set for each economic unit and for the entire national economy. Let us prove with our deeds our adherence to the policy of restructuring.

The BCP Central Committee and the government express their deep confidence that through their conscious and creative work all labor collectives and state and economic organs and organizations will contribute to implementing the annual plans and will ensure a good advance and stable growth for the last 2 years of the 5-year plan period. This will facilitate a better supply of consumer goods and will make our participation in the international division of labor more efficient.

Comrades,

The ideas and victory of the GOSR sharply changed the course of world history.

The first act of the Soviet Government—the Decree on Peace—already marked the beginning of a new stage in mankind's struggle for a lasting and reliable peace.

Today, the policy of the Great October has found its logical continuation and creative development in the new political thinking, vested in the foundation of the foreign policy of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community. It emerged from and was imposed by the necessity to turn peace into a universal task, remove the threat of a destructive nuclear war, avert an ecological catastrophe, and resolve the sharp international issues.

The goal of the socialist foreign policy is to create a world without nuclear weapons and violence.

The restructuring in the socialist countries convincingly influences the restructuring of foreign policy, and imposes the new political thinking throughout the world. The main thing now is:

—To ensure peace through wisdom rather than through weapons. The power of weapons must give in to the power of public opinion;

—To assert and develop dialogue in international relations, rather than promote confrontation;

—To create conditions of freedom of choice for every nation, as well as the freedom of ideas, doctrines, and models of development instead of imposing such ideas, doctrines, and models by force;

—To respect international law and assert it as the basis of international relations;

—To promote civilized dialogue, civilized discussion, and the civilized adoption of a foreign way of thinking.

The modern world is entering a new phase of development from the viewpoint of the basic processes which are now developing throughout the world.

The USSR and the socialist countries have initiated new ideas and proposals. Every day mankind is realizing that they are doing everything possible to turn these ideas into political practice and change international relations for the better. The INF Treaty, which was the first great step along this road, has great historical importance.

Clarity has appeared in the most complex and sharp regional conflicts. The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, which has begun in accordance with the Geneva Accords, is a good example in this respect. This step also has given a powerful impetus to the elimination of other hotbeds of tension throughout the world.

Simultaneously, the grounds for concern about the future of the world still exist. There is evidence of attempts to look for "compensation" for disarmament in

one area through intensively forcing the arms race in another, to pursue selfish goals without thinking about their consequences, and to hinder the efforts to solve local conflicts.

Therefore, it is necessary to adopt new measures to radically reduce the nuclear and other kinds of weapons, to stabilize the shift which has begun toward strengthening peace, and make the strengthening of peace an irreversible process.

The proposals of the Warsaw Pact member states are based on the spirit of the peace-loving traditions of October. A specific program on lowering the level of military confrontation between the blocs was proposed at the July meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. It was proposed that talks begin during the current year on radically reducing armed troops and conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals, limiting and in the future also eliminating tactical nuclear weapons, achieving parity in armed forces at a lower level, and preventing the threat of a surprise strike.

The Vienna meeting of the CSCE participating states is expected to become an important step in elevating the all-European process of detente to a significantly higher level. Putting the initiatives heralded in Krasnoyarsk into effect would contribute to an extraordinary degree to strengthening security in the Asian-Pacific region.

The GOSR loftily promulgated international friendship and cooperation among nations marching along the road of socialist renewal. Now, when world socialism is entering a new historical stage, mutual relations among the fraternal socialist countries are also entering a process of qualitative renewal. Restructuring requires us to relinquish the obsolete forms and approaches and raise cooperation among our states to a new level. This would be the answer to the need to internationalize the production capacities of society, the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution, and the need to sharply increase the creative activity of the masses. Therefore, our party considers that there is a pressing need to change the mechanism of cooperation, adopt new elements of and approaches to cooperation, and create a common market of the CEMA member states. There is also a pressing need to increase the efficiency of the socialist countries' cooperation in the area of science and technology, with a view to ensuring leading positions in the main trends of scientific-technical progress. This goal has been incorporated in the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member States Through the Year 2000.

Comrades,

Our friendship and cooperation with the great Soviet state was and remains the most steady and firm foundation of our foreign policy. They are based on the ideological unity of the BCP and the CPSU, on our states'

alliance, and on our nations' fraternal closeness. The principled coincidence of the goals and directions of restructuring in Bulgaria and the USSR formed the basis for them coming closer in the common progress toward renewing socialism, applying new forms of cooperation, and stimulating direct relations between enterprises and labor collectives. The implementation of the Long-Term Program on Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the USSR will play an important role in achieving qualitatively new dimensions in Bulgarian-USSR cooperation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the innovative foreign policy of the USSR, and actively participates, according to its possibilities, in the efforts to establish a comprehensive system of international security and create a world without nuclear weapons and without violence.

Taking into consideration the existing realities and following the spirit of respect and friendship, the People's Republic of Bulgaria became the initiator and supporter of important initiatives for expanding cooperation among the Balkan states, strengthening security in this world region, turning it into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and adopting measures for the ecological protection of the Balkans. Our country was an active participant in the first meeting of its kind of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan states. In June we hosted the first meeting of high-ranking representatives of foreign affairs ministries of the Balkan states after the Belgrade meeting, at which a successful step toward specifying and developing the possibilities of all-Balkan cooperation was taken.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make its contribution to successfully resolving mankind's most important problems.

Comrades,

History—the universally recognized teacher and judge—repeatedly confirmed the vital force and correctness of the ideas and cause of Marxism-Leninism, which gave life to the October era in mankind's development. Loyalty and devotion to these ideas, creatively developed

and applied in life, are the guarantee of the future successes of the socialist community and our country. The further socialism advances along its historical road, the more the importance of the lessons and cause of victorious October grows. For every Bulgarian it is an eternal source of wisdom, experience, optimism, and firm determination to march forward, toward the victory of communism in our dear motherland—the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Officials Lay Wreaths

AU0711200988 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1830 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Our entire country is festively celebrating the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution today.

Wreaths and flowers were laid at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the Soviet State, in Sofia this morning.

They were laid on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian Agrarian Union's permanent board, the Fatherland Front National Council, the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship All-National Committee, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Sofia City BCP Committee, and the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council.

A wreath was laid also on behalf of the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

Hundreds of Sofia citizens and guests in our capital attended the festive ceremony. A Bulgarian People's Army honor guard presented arms.

The national anthems of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR were played by a military band.

Members and candidate members of the Politburo, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, as well as other party and state officials, and representatives of sociopolitical and public institutions paid their respects at the monument of the world proletariat's highly revered leader. [passage omitted]

Great October Revolution Anniversary Observed

Bratislava Reception Held

LD0511110788 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
2030 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] A reception on the occasion of the national holiday of the USSR, the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, was held in Bratislava today by Petr Kostikov, Soviet General Consul in Bratislava.

The reception was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Ignac Janak, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Ivan Knotek, as well as Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salignic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium: Koloman Dudas, Elena Litvajova, Stefan Rybar, and Ondrej Saling, and by other officials.

Defense Minister Issues Order

AU0711181588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
5 Nov 88 p 2

[CTK report: "From the Order of the Minister of National Defense"]

[Text] Prague—The CSSR minister of national defense issued an order on the 71st anniversary of Great October, in which he stated (among other things):

"The 71 years which have passed since the Great October Socialist Revolution have unambiguously proved that this most significant historical event of our century has decisively influenced mankind's historical development. It set the direction and trends of world development and opened the era of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

"In honor of the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I order the firing of 20 artillery salvos in Prague and Bratislava on 6 November at 20 hours."

USSR Gives Reception

AU0711184788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
4 Nov 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Reception in Honor of USSR National Day"]

[Text] Prague—Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, gave a reception on the occasion of the USSR National Day, the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in Prague on Thursday [3 November].

The following comrades came to congratulate him: Milos Jakes, Gustav Husak, Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Jan Fojtik, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Ignac Janak, Josef Kempny, Ivan Knotek, Jozef Lenart, Frantisek Pitra, Miloslav Stepan, Karel Urbanek, Miloslav Zavadil, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Jaroslav Hajn, Mikulas Beno, Frantisek Hanus, Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, Josef Mevald, Vasil Mohorita, Jindrich Polednik, and Rudolf Rohlicek.

The reception was also attended by heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments; members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; leading secretaries of the CPCZ regional committees; deputy chairmen of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and the Czech National Council; deputy chairmen of the Governments of the CSSR and the Czech SR; representatives of political parties and social organizations affiliated in the National Front; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other personalities of our political, public, and cultural life.

Among the guests were representatives of the chief commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States attached to the Federal Ministry of National Defense and the Central Group of Soviet Troops in the CSSR.

Members of the Prague diplomatic corps also attended.

The reception was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Urbanek Speaks at Rally

LD0711210288 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1506 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Speech by Karel Urbanek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Committee for Party Work of the Czech Socialist Republic, at festive rally to mark the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Prague—live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed guests! The entire progressive world is paying tribute to the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the most important event of the 20th century. Greetings are arriving from all continents to the Soviet people and the CPSU, the inspirer and organizer of the historic victory. We participants in this gala meeting, send warm comradely greetings to the Soviet people. [applause]

Millions in the past, and hundreds of millions of people in the whole world today, are more and more aware of the fact that October started the irreversible process of socialist revolutions on a world scale. October hoisted a flag of social and national liberation of the people's masses, peace and cooperation among peoples, Soviet democracy, and true people's power.

The October Revolution is the work of working class of Russia and its Bolshevik Party led by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. It accelerated world development by its ideas, and by its example it has inspired working people of the whole world to struggle for freedom, against all forms of exploitation and oppression, for the creation of a new socialist society.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, speaking at a gala session marking the 70th anniversary of these important events last year, said: October is indeed the high point and dawn of mankind; the October Revolution is a revolution of the people for the people, for man, for his liberation and development.

The Czechoslovak people and the CPCZ identify fully with Great October as their own great holiday. Because the victory of the first socialist revolution, as we have recently recalled again, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the birth of the Czechoslovak Republic, is firmly linked with the victorious struggle of our nations—the Czechs and Slovaks—for an independent state, freedom and independence. Without the victory of the workers and peasants of Russia, without the events of 7 November 1917, there would hardly have been the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, or our 28 October anniversary. Foundations were also laid for the creation of the alliance, friendship, and internationalist cooperation between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, which are a firm and unbreakable pillar of fraternal relations between our communist parties and socialist states.

These values rank among the most precious of our life; they are our firm support and certainty and give us strength to tackle tasks of the present day. I want to voice our joint conviction that, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries we will tackle successfully the complicated tasks of both the present and the future, the tasks of restructuring our society. We find in Lenin's legacy enduringly valid lessons and encouragement for carrying them out.

Comrades, our scientific teaching, Marxism-Leninism, expresses the key interests and aspirations of the most progressive social force, the working class and all working people. Under its banner, on the basis of the socialist revolution, a new social order has come into existence in which the new person is born, the creator of humanistic relations between people. This teaching unites people on the basis of socialist principles, nurtures in them sentiments of collectivism, and leads to the strengthening of the international solidarity of the progressive forces, friendship, and cooperation among nations. All this finds and will always find the basis of vitality and topicality of creative Leninism in the ability of the revolutionary party to continue in the revolutionary transformations of society, and to overcome serious mistakes and distortions of the principles of socialism.

The force of the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism is invincible because of its truthfulness. They express the objective needs of development and correspond to the interests of the people and the working man.

The 27th CPSU Congress and the recent 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU is an example of the creative understanding of the current problems of the development of socialist society and the present-day world. In their conclusions we see, as Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed at the 10th session of the party Central Committee, an inspiration for us Czechoslovak Communists, for the whole our society, for our future work and our future course of action.

The analysis of the main trends and differences in the present-day world contained in the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress, in speeches by representatives of communist and workers' parties at a meeting held to mark the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and also at the 17th CPCZ Congress, and in documents of the follow-up sessions of the Central Committee shows that the fate of the world and of world progress are today, more closely than before, linked with the dynamic development of the economic, social, and intellectual development of the entire socialist system. This urges us to use as fully as possible one of the most decisive advantages of socialism, the possibility to teach each other, to cooperate closely, to use fruits of all-round cooperation to enrich life in each individual country, to develop and strengthen socialism as a whole.

In our country we have been building and continue to build a new socialist system—socialism—on firm foundations. The national and democratic revolution, started in the period of World War II, has gradually grown into a socialist revolution by the will of the people and by their mass support. The events of February 1948, which signified the complete victory of working people over reaction, foiled its plans to return to pre-Munich conditions, to renew the power of the bourgeoisie, were the culmination of this process.

In a historically short time, foundations of socialism were built in our country under the leadership of the CPCZ. Czechoslovakia has become a firm part of the socialist community. However, our efforts were not without difficulties, mistakes, and errors. We have learned lessons that we must not allow to be repeated, as they would weaken the Leninist principles in the life of the party and society. It is impermissible to postpone the resolution of urgent issues and shortcomings both in the economy and other spheres of life. The leading role of the party in the political system has to lean on the constantly developing and deepening democracy, the firm unity with the people. It has to be implemented by the methods and forms of political leadership, honest dialogue, and mutual trust.

Socialism in Czechoslovakia has proven its indisputable advantages, above all, in the social sphere, in the social status of the working man. A firm foundation was laid for the growth of living standards and the social certainties of working people. Our young generation knows hunger, poverty, and unemployment only as history. Only socialism was able to justly resolve the nationalities question. The federal arrangement is an expression of equal relations between Czechs and Slovaks in a common state. National minorities, too, have found their real home in socialist Czechoslovakia.

Our state is characterized by political stability, and this opens wide scope for the successful, dynamic development of all spheres of life of society and the permanent strengthening of socialism in our country.

Comrades, the CPCZ and its Central Committee are well aware of the fact that socialism is entering a new stage and that we will have to solve new tasks and new problems. The 17th Congress of the party has reacted to this fact and has outlined the strategy of acceleration of socioeconomic development. Inspired by the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, we have worked out a line of deep democratization and restructuring of social relations and of the economic, social, and intellectual life of society corresponding to our needs and conditions.

We see restructuring, as has been stressed many times, as a continuation of the revolution in the given stage of development. As Comrade Milos Jakes said at the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee last December: It is necessary to set in motion the entire party and society in the direction of restructuring, in the interest of development of socialism, our country, and its people. In this effort there is a place, chance, and opportunity for every honest citizen. The younger generation, which should have a vital interest in creating favorable conditions for its future work and life, should use this chance, above all. We are convinced that the possibilities which restructuring opens up will be used fully by young people and that by their creative work and enthusiasm they will contribute to its successful implementation.

Comrades, the party Central Committee and the CSSR Government are paying special attention to the implementation of the comprehensive restructuring of the economic mechanism. Measures have been taken to speed up this process and basic political and legal prerequisites have been created for this purpose. After the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee we set about preparing and implementing the first stage of rebuilding the organizational structure of the production technological, scientific, research and marketing base of the national economy. In line with the new laws on enterprises and cooperative organizations self-management bodies, councils of the working collectives, are beginning to be set up. In this we see an important step toward substantially strengthening the working people's

position, as the real stewards of property in common ownership, toward giving them greater status in the results of management at every workplace, their joint responsibility in the management of the economy and the consistent transition of our economy from extensive to intensive development, to a high degree of effectiveness, order, and discipline.

Elections of self-management bodies and directors have already taken place in the newly set up state enterprises. They were a positive contribution where the elections were well prepared, where the founders of the enterprise selected the candidates to the office of the director responsibly, where working people were consulted in advance, and where the proposed changes, tasks and objectives for the coming period were explained to them. Of no lesser importance was the responsible attitude in proposing candidates to the councils of working collectives. Experience has shown that the development of democracy increases working people's interests not only in economic results but in the overall activity in enterprises and leads to the growth of public and political activity.

We are acquiring first hand experience from this process of democratization. We have also encountered formalistic approaches. The set principles governing the selection of more than one candidate were not observed; working people were little informed about the projections of the development of their state enterprise. Some candidates sought favor by making promises. However, we also know that those who previously managed the enterprise successfully, were exacting, and demanded a thorough and consistent implementation of tasks. Party bodies and organization, but above all the founders of the enterprises, must learn lessons from this and draw conclusions for the next stage of the rebuilding of the organizational structures and the setting up of new enterprises.

In connection with the acceleration of the economic reform and the preparation for work in new economic conditions, we put emphasis on securing the implementation of the tasks of the 5-year plan. The results attained so far in the advancement of the national economy this year are slightly better than in previous years, but they are still not in harmony with the aims of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ, especially because we have also not attained the essential change toward greater efficiency. The change toward the intensification of the economy requires a greater mobilization of the economic potential, the use of machinery, equipment, the application of up-to-date technologies, the reduction of cost, and more effective deployment of manpower.

This puts increased demands on the quality of work and on observing work discipline. Only under such conditions will we be able to remove shortcomings which are the object of justified criticism by the population, in particular with regard to the market, services, housing construction, apartment maintenance, health care and

the quality of the environment. It is in particular the governments and the leading officials at all levels who must deal with these problems. However, it is also an affair of [words indistinct] the success of restructuring depends on honest and good-quality work which must be shown in the first place in the implementation of the tasks of the eighth 5-year plan.

We have taken the initial steps toward improving the current state of the national economy. However, we must not give in to self-satisfaction. These are first steps which must be followed by others. Consistently and firmly we must change the management of the national economy at the center, and also at the level of enterprises. We must apply self-financing ever more widely at individual working places and be careful to reward on the basis of real output in accordance with the principles of social justice. Here we need clear and simple rules of evaluation rather than complicated, extensive provisions and guidelines that working people find unintelligible. This view was clearly expressed by the working people in a discussion on the bill of the new Labor Code, in particular by delegates at the All-Labor Conference of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. The appeal for order which is in harmony with socialist enterprise is certainly appropriate.

The goals that we want to achieve in the satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of our people and, in the creation and protection of the environment, set by the 17th Congress of the CPCZ and sessions of the Central Committee can be implemented only if we achieve a fundamental turn in increased efficiency of the national economy and in rallying working people to resolve new tasks.

The development of international cooperation in order to support structural changes of our economy, its modernization, broad application of results of the scientific-technical revolution is an important prerequisite for increasing the efficiency of our economy. The present period is characterized by efforts to increase the level of mutual cooperation of CEMA countries—efforts for new approaches, and above all, for the introduction of direct relations. It is in our interest to create favorable conditions for such cooperation. Cooperation with the Soviet Union is vital and decisive for us. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the CSSR and the Soviet Union, concluded in 1970, and the program of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000, signed in Moscow in May 1985, and other documents have an important place in the development of mutual relations between our two countries. [applause]

Talks between the highest representatives of our two countries are a sequel to them. They were marked by their businesslike character, full understanding of mutual needs, and true internationalism.

CSSR organizations have established more than 360 direct ties with partners in the Soviet Union. Scientific cooperation, the work of joint laboratories, the preparation of joint enterprises for electrical engineering components, the production of rare antibiotics, medical equipment, and consumer goods are developing. Last September a working seminar was held in Moscow attended by directors of machine-building enterprises. A meeting of economic workers in consumer goods is planned to take place in Prague.

All these are important initiatives which, we are convinced, will broaden and intensify significantly. We will support them in every possible way in the interest of our future development.

Comrades! In conjunction with the restructuring of the economic mechanism we are also carrying out a profound process of democratization in our society, whose essence is to develop and broaden the people's involvement in the management and administration of society. At the same time this entails the application of new methods for activating the people arising out of the growing role of the national front and national committees, and the shaping of socialist self-management by the people. Proposals are gradually beginning to gain ground for increasing the role of the National Front in shaping, implementing, and monitoring policy. This process, however, is being hampered in some places by administrative approaches at regional and district level, where there is, as yet, more talk about the proposals than practical application.

In some places they are still waiting for further instructions from the central bodies. What does this show? It shows that such ingrained approaches, which are rooted in persisting stereotyped thinking are hindering the development of the multifarious activities of the National Front organizations and, above all, the initiative of their members.

We pay lasting and systematic attention to the national committees; raising the effectiveness of their work and increasing public participation in their activities is, in our view, one of the directions for the development of socialist democracy. That is why we have supported the government measures aimed at strengthening the powers and responsibilities of the National Committees, and at bringing about the necessary economic conditions for their future development. These ought to contribute to enhancing their self-managing character and provide broader scope for direct public participation in decision-making on the fundamental issues of the development of villages and towns. Extending and deepening the democratic foundations of our social order will also help to improve electoral legislation. Relevant proposals are drawn up in such a way as to boost the role and responsibility of the National Front for the development of administrative structures at local level, beginning with the selection of candidate deputies right through to the processing of the National Front election programmes.

Comrades! The various sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee—in particular the 7th, 9th and 10th sessions—have shown what high demands restructuring makes on the activity of the party as the revolutionary vanguard of the working class and the leading force in society. Today more than ever before, we need to be guided by the watchword with which Klement Gottwald endowed the party when, immediately after February 1948, he said this, and I quote: We must guard and foster the unity and greatness of our party, the CPCZ, and its ability to act as our most cherished asset. [applause] We can never repeat enough what the party signifies. Without the party there would not have been a people's democratic republic; without the party there would not have been victorious February. Without the party there would not be the guarantee that we will not divert from the path to socialism. Today the CPCZ embodies the unity of our working class and its leading role in all areas of our public life. The greater responsibility therefore rests on the party, on all of us, on each of us. End quotation. [applause]

Among the prime questions that are in the center of attention of communists is the correctly applied influence by the party on carrying out important changes in the economic reform and the democratization of society. We are fully conscious of the fact that mechanisms that have been rendered obsolete have ceased to fulfill their function and that the new ones are only beginning to be applied. At the same time, they are encountering inertia and old attitudes. We will, however, be able to achieve new qualities in the development of society only if socialist democracy leans on the fundamental reform of the economy and at the same time if the economy feels the stimulating influence of democratization, if it draws strength from the working people's very interests as responsible managers, from their collective and personal stake in the best possible results of work.

This places new demands, above all on communists. These cannot be met without fundamental changes in party work, without its restructuring, without the democratization of party's life, without the consistent application of the principles of democratic centralism and other Leninist principles. To carry them out it is also essential to develop ideological work and raise it to the level of present-day requirements. This activity, as the recent 10th session of the party's Central Committee determined, must help as effectively as possible to carry out social restructuring. We are concerned to ensure that our citizens understand the purpose and objectives of the restructuring, that they adopt them as their very own and that they share actively in social transformations. Ideological work must be directed at the best possible use of material and spiritual potential of society, seeking new ways for its advancement, at the creation of democratic forms of organization of society and of a social atmosphere that stimulates creativity and activity of working and civil collectives and of every man.

The assessment that was carried out at 10th session of the Central Committee has shown what work had been

done by the party and society in the implementation of the program of restructuring of the economic mechanism and the democratization of society this year. Facts contained in the assessment give a convincing reply to anyone who assumed a wait-and-see attitude or was indecisive.

The party approached restructuring as a necessary, demanding, and long-term process of a revolutionary nature. It took the initiative, it has been at the forefront of social changes, and it is determined to follow this path firmly, without hesitation.

Comrades, the peace initiatives of the USSR, the CSSR and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact are the implementation of the Leninist ideas of Great October. The new political thinking in international relations has found specific expression in the development of the principle of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. It influenced the favorable development of international policy and further disarmament processes.

We see as a considerable achievement the signing of the USSR and the United States Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. The treaty is already being implemented—the USSR has eliminated approximately 300 missiles—and in this way an important step has been made in the process of nuclear disarmament. Resolving the issue of war and peace is in our eyes the most important problem involving the entire world. The struggle for peace and for social progress forms two inseparable parts of the unified process of world development in the current stage of development, which are not mutually exclusive. On the contrary, they influence each other and to a considerable extent one is conditioned by the other.

We cannot speak at all about further social progress without the preservation of peace. Without the struggle of progressive forces which forms the core of the struggle for peace it would be impossible to create a really reliable and comprehensive system of international security.

The preservation of civilization and of life on earth, the victory of good sense over nuclear madness, and the creation of conditions for free and all-round development of the individual are a priority task. For us this means continuing to further build socialism, to set in motion all the creative forces of the people, to make use of new approaches in all spheres of life of our society, to implement consistently the strategy of acceleration of socio-economic development of our country, the course of a deep democratization of the society, and the restructuring of the economic mechanism. In this we see the fulfillment of the bequest of Great October and of Victorious February. [applause]

Such is, and such has to be, our answer to the historical appeal of socialism in the present period. Long live the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! [applause] Let the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the CSSR and the Soviet Union strengthen! [applause] Long live our working people, socialism and peace! [applause]

Adamec Discusses USSR Visit With Media
AU0511095388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
2 Nov 88 p 7

[Report by CTK and RUDE PRAVO correspondent Jan Tihlarik]

[Text] Moscow—At the end of his visit [on 1 November], Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Premier, gave an interview to correspondents of RUDE PRAVO, CTK, Czechoslovak Television, Czechoslovak Radio, and Bratislava PRAVDA, accredited in the USSR:

Although I have been in the post of federal premier only 20 days, I asked Nikolay Ryzhkov for a meeting. We had a very cordial and interesting chat, during the course of which I briefed Nikolay Ryzhkov on the state of our economy. The situation is not simple—especially since we are not succeeding in fulfilling this year's plan. That, obviously, is reflected in a number of sectors, a matter which our citizens rightly criticize. What is involved is the insufficient choice on the domestic market, some problems in health services, services, transportation, and so forth.

I used this opportunity to provide information about the problems connected with restructuring in the CSSR. I think that a number of Soviet experiences can be applied in Czechoslovakia. The specifics and the mentality of the people are being respected, but there is also experience which is generally valid. There is no point in our going through the process of acquiring this experience when it is already there waiting for us.

Because of the short amount of time available I could not prepare the individual problems to the extent that it would be possible to draw final conclusions on them. However, the chat concerned one problem of an operative [operativni] and conceptual nature. We agreed that in December I will inform Nikolay Ryzhkov about what problems we want to discuss together and bring to a conclusion. We will hold a working meeting in January, assess them, and together try to find a solution.

Nikolay Ryzhkov informed me very frankly about restructuring in the Soviet Union. He did not conceal the number of problems which accompany restructuring. These are very valuable findings for us. Many matters are common, and I am convinced that we will also find a common path to achieving bilaterally advantageous results.

In the afternoon I had the opportunity to have a chat with Mikhail Gorbachev. It was not only a working and official visit; it also was a nice human experience. Comrade Gorbachev listened with great attention to the information about the situation in our country. I acquainted him in detail with the complex problems of our economy as well as with the justified critical comments of our people. I told him how the government is elaborating on the problems mentioned at the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session, what it is up against, where it sees difficulties, and how it wants to proceed.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke frankly about the Soviet experience with restructuring. Many things are identical in the two countries. In the USSR, restructuring is now in its 4th year—thus they are understandably more advanced. However, they have as many problems as we do.

In Moscow I had the opportunity to speak frankly about the problems which my collective and I must gradually solve. On 8 November the government will submit to the Parliament a statement in which it will ask for a vote of confidence. The statement will not be an easy matter, because under Czechoslovak conditions it is not customary for the government to resign twice within 6 months. The situation is further complicated by the fact that a number of things are determined in advance, that the 5-year plan is fixed, and that many capital investment projects are worked out. A number of resolutions continue to remain in effect.

The visit confirmed my conviction that I can be absolutely frank with our Soviet comrades, that I can count on their full support.

In another part of the interview Ladislav Adamec addressed the CSSR's economic situation and economic cooperation with the USSR. He said in that connection:

There are numerous economic problems. The structure of production—especially engineering, metallurgical, and electrotechnical production—still need to be cleared up. We need to clear up the programs of a number of sectors.

Our consumer industry is a separate problem. The Soviet market needs a lot of its products, but so do we. We must increase the volume of deliveries for both the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak market. We are a country which must import raw materials. We must agree on how the Soviet side can help us to increase production.

The ecological sphere, too, must not be neglected. We are processing a great quantity of steel and extracting a huge quantity of coal, which is negatively affecting the environment. In the past we did not pay enough attention to that issue. The USSR, too, is resolving its ecological problems. We must join forces and help one another.

The concrete cooperation between individual Czechoslovak and Soviet enterprises is a new element. In the future we cannot resolve everything through the channels of the central authorities. Enterprises have enough capable experts, and their direct contacts will increase the standard of cooperation.

Presence of U.S. at Demonstration Questioned
AU0711133488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
4 Nov 88 p 1

[Statement by Jaroslav Malek from Prague-1 in the "A Word on the Day" column: "What Were American Diplomats Doing There?"]

[Text] On the evening of 15 October the U.S. "Radio Free Europe" broadcasting station spoke about the curious attitude of John Whitehead, first U.S. deputy secretary of state, toward the hospitality and goodwill of the highest representatives of our socialist country. According to this broadcasting station, on Saturday, 15 October, following his talks with our highest representatives, he invited a group of citizens for a "comprehensive and open talk." Some of this group have for years, and not without reward, been essentially implementing the instructions of their foreign patrons: Jiri Dienstbier, Tomas Dvorak, Jiri Hajek, Milos Hajek, Vaclav Havel, Bohumir Janat, Vaclav Maly, Emanuel Mandler, Radim Palous, and Petr Uhl. The talk reportedly lasted 2 hours. According to the station, the "negotiations" were also attended on the American side by Nelson Ledsky, director of the U.S. National Security Council [title as published]; Whitehead's deputies T. Simons and M. Grossman; J. Niemczyk, U.S. ambassador in Prague; and U.S. Embassy staffers Russel, Bond, and Norman.

Judging by the composition of the company that met on 15 October at Whitehead's invitation and by the course of the provocations of 28 October in the center of Prague, it is apparent that the "comprehensive and open talk" boiled down, in fact, to an American briefing [instruktaz].

My assumption is confirmed by the fact that two of the staffers of the U.S. Embassy in Prague—Bond and Norman—who were present at the instruction-giving meeting with Mr Whitehead were, according to Western journalists' accounts, moving around Wenceslas Square on 28 October at the time of the antistate demonstration. Were they not there, perhaps, to supervise compliance with the instructions?

This is why I request the appropriate Czechoslovak authorities to explain the following two questions: 1. What is, in fact, the content of activity of the U.S. National Security Council and what are its tasks within U.S. domestic and foreign policies? 2. Does the matter that I write about not constitute a violation of Czechoslovak state sovereignty and, if so, I ask whether we shall continue to tacitly tolerate such conduct?

Leaders Attend Federal Assembly Session
LD0811110588 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1000 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] At the 11th joint session of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations Federal Assembly, deputies will debate the new policy statement of the federal government appointed by the President of the republic on 12 October. Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed at the meeting Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Gustav Husak, president of the republic; Ladislav Adamec, federal prime minister, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Jan Fojtik, Karel Hoffmann, Ignac Janak, Josef Kempny, Ivan Knotek, Jozef Lenart, Frantisek Pitra, Miroslav Stepan, Karel Urbanek, and Miroslav Zavadil; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Josef Haman and Vladimir Herman; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other figures.

Comrade Alois Indra introduced to the deputies the ministers of the newly appointed government and wished them much success in their responsible work.

Afterwards, Comrade Ladislav Adamec delivered the federal government's policy statement.

May Day Rallies To Be Held in Downtown Prague
AU0711152088 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
4 Nov 88 p 2

["pg"-signed report: "May Day 1989 in Prague: On Wenceslas Square?"]

[Text] Prague—(from our correspondent)—On Wednesday [2 November] the Secretariat of the Prague CPCZ City Committee discussed, inter alia, next year's May Day celebrations. As VECERNI PRAHA reports on Thursday [3 November], several options were submitted to the Secretariat recommending that the May Day rally be held at Wenceslas Square again [in recent years, Prague May Day rallies have been held on the Letna Plain]. It instructed the mayor of Prague to ensure the recommended variant in technical terms.

[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 November on page 2 carries an 800-word Jarmila Houfova commentary on the events of the preceding week. In her commentary she welcomes, among other things, the decision to "finally" return May Day celebrations to Wenceslas Square because this is "where they belong, where life pulsates, where one marches and does not spend long hours standing, and where people's contact with representatives of our party and state agencies is more immediate."]

Theoretical Problems of Restructuring Viewed
AU0311133188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
31 Oct 88 p 3

[Interview with Engineer Zdenek Haba, candidate of sciences, from the Economic Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, by Vaclav Marek: How To Renew the Feeling of Being the Owner and Manager; Political Economics Replies to the Current Problems of Restructuring; place and date of interview not given; opening paragraph is RUDE PRAVO introduction]

[Text] Why does an employee not feel himself the actual owner of production assets at present; how is the effectiveness of the market to be blended with the plan; are we facing the threat of unemployment—all these are urgent questions being posed by practical life. How are these questions being viewed by theory, by political economics? This was the subject of our interview with Professor Engineer Zdenek Haba, candidate of sciences, from the Economic Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

[Marek] The social ownership of production assets is one of the basic tenets of socialism. This postulate has become a perpetually repeated truth. But why have all our efforts to breed in every employee the feeling of being the owner-manager been to no avail thus far?

[Haba] The feeling of being manager and co-owner of social production assets is hard to create when the employee's real status is at odds with it. Both the administrative-command and the technocratic methods of management condemn the employee to the role of one of the small wheels of the superior mechanism, to the role of the passive executor of orders whose broader connections he does not know and which he is unable to influence, even if, as is frequently the case, he regards them as unfeasible or false. How can he be a manager in such circumstances? And why should he have the ambition to be one if, which is quite possible, his wages will be higher precisely when he does not abide by the rules of thriftiness and when he squanders social resources? The mistake does not lie in the existence of social ownership, but in its unsuitable forms, in the bureaucratic methods of management, in focusing management on formal, volume indicators of the plan, and in the severed links between compensation for work and the final economic effect of this work. Many officials of the central sphere of management regard themselves as some kind of officially hallowed bearers of social ownership and social interest and have the preconceived suspicion that the economically accountable sphere would assert its own interests, or even antisocial interests. In doing so, they fail to realize that the antisocial conduct of some enterprises, which really exists, is often caused precisely by the conditions into which the central sphere of management had put these enterprises, which means that in the final analysis it was the central sphere that acted against the interests of society. Much remedial work is in store for the restructuring of the economic mechanism in its area.

[Marek] Discussions about what sort of powers the enterprise sphere should have, and what the powers of the center should be, sometimes bring forth the view that management from one center is absurd. Restructuring is then narrowed down to a single problem—how to make sure that the center does not meddle in the economy and leaves all the power to the enterprises and that the state only attends to the social superstructure. Does such an approach not lead to another extreme—away from excessive centralization towards anarchy?

[Haba] I completely agree with you. Central management of the national economy is indispensable and is a big advantage of socialism. For instance, the resources available to us are limited. A decision therefore needs to be made according to which criteria they will be distributed. Once we agree on some interim goal of development, someone must formulate this goal and he must also select one from among several possible paths along which we shall stride towards this goal. Someone must avail himself of the resources that we want to concentrate on the key areas of the economy, someone must decide between two equal claims if only one of them can be satisfied.... It would be possible to list a number of other functions requiring the existence of a single economic center. The difficulty lies in the fact that the economic center takes the shape of state bodies, in which, in too many cases, administrative management degenerated into bureaucratic management, which dies very hard. Try, for example, to explain sensibly the long-winded names of some of the new ministries! This is why we cannot be surprised that there are people who do not believe that state administration is able to shed once and for all and consistently administrative approaches and their bureaucratic deformations. This is why they demand a separation of the state from the economy. However, for the reasons mentioned above, central national economic management is necessary. What needs to be changed is its content, which must be freed of needless details and the existing rigidity, and also its forms. Of great importance in this context will be the principle of self-management as a substantive element of the democratization not only of economic life but of social life in general.

[Marek] However, there is also the view that economic forms of central management do not have to be sought because a regulator has existed for a long time. According to this view, only the market will normalize relations between individual organizations.

[Haba] Respecting the laws of the market and making fuller and more skillful use of it is one thing and relying on it as the sole regulator of the economy is another thing. There is virtually no advanced capitalist country, including the most conservative ones, in which the state does not intervene in the economy. By means of both indirect and direct, administrative instruments the state protects the domestic market, provides incentives for exports, supports certain directions of research and development, intervenes when the environment is

threatened, and so forth. Not only socialist states, but also capitalist states have plans, although the plans are naturally different. No one in the world today would rely on the miraculous regulatory capacity of the uncontrolled market, all the more so as today's world is one of monopolies and giant transnational concerns that have thoroughly-thought-out systems of internal management. We should look ahead in discussing the full use of the market mechanism and the law of value, and not to the times of capitalism and free competition that have gone forever.

[Marek] How do you assess the proposals to introduce in our country a market for labor and a market for capital?

[Haba] I consider the introduction of a market for labor to be incompatible with socialist principles. It would amount to abandoning the principle of distribution according to work done, to denying the status of employees as co-owners of the social production assets, and to the loss of the economic foundation of the right to work. The fact that, in the present conditions, wages take on the form of the price of labor, that is, the price of labor as a commodity, does not mean that we should regard this reversed form as its substance.

[Marek] And what about unemployment? Its existence in some socialist states is a fact.

[Haba] Indeed, it does exist and, surely, no one regards it as a gain of socialism. In our country there is no threat of unemployment in the absolute sense of the word; the number of vacant workplaces is far too high. However, there exists the possibility of so-called structural unemployment, that is, the absence of workplaces of a certain type for which an employee had been trained. This problem is relevant in our country in connection with the releasing of employees from the central sphere. Yet it will affect many other employees as well, employees who may turn out to be redundant in a certain production branch. They will have to be retrained and suitable employment will have to be found for them in which they will be able to put their knowledge and experience to the best possible use. No one need fear unemployment. We must, however, wave goodbye to the notion that the socialist state is dutybound to find everyone the job that suits him best, in the locality he chooses, and for the wages he wishes to get. Such possibilities do not exist in any state in the world.

[Marek] Let us return to the question of enterprise collectives as managers. Under which conditions can they become managers?

[Haba] The basic condition is the introduction of full-fledged economic accountability. This means entrusting the social production assets to the labor collective for it to independently dispose of them within the framework of set conditions and for it to bear full responsibility for

good as well as for bad performance. Social interest asserts itself by means of levies and tax rates, economic norms, prices, designated tasks of the state plan, and so forth.

[Marek] This is a tempting idea. However, economic instruments have barely started to be used on a greater scale and the public's complaints are already mounting that enterprises manufacture only what suits them, that they are trying to raise prices, and so forth. This calls forth people's fears that the only thing the new mechanism may bring will be an unscrupulous scramble for profits.

[Haba] The danger that enterprises will be trying to raise prices and to manipulate the product range is a real one. As a matter of fact, they are doing so even today. Preventing this is very difficult, in view of the state of profound economic imbalance in which our economy finds itself. Given the considerable preponderance of demand over supply and the privileged status of monopoly manufacturers over consumers, the sole use of economic instruments would be fraught with great risks as it could lead to strong social shocks. The use of administrative instruments, on the other hand, has only a limited effectiveness and would spell the threat of their full-scale return. Everyone understands that attaining economic balance is not a question of 1 or 2 years; for a certain period it will therefore evidently be necessary to combine both methods of management, that is, economic and administrative methods, to find applicable forms of price setting, to limit inflationary tendencies, to remove the monopoly status of suppliers, and so forth. This is why the progress of restructuring does not depend merely on the speed at which the administrative methods of management will be eliminated, particularly if this elimination is done by administrative means. It also depends on how soon we will be able to create and, in particular, practically apply the new economic methods of management that are supposed to replace administrative methods, and on how soon we will be able to create and apply the new environment for their operation.

[Marek] In other words, even command methods of management should be used for some time to come. However, this contradicts the logic of the new mechanism and, moreover, if the possibility of their existence is retained, after a while they could expand and become dominant again.

[Haba] This is, I am sorry to say, an objective fact. The instantaneous introduction of the new methods of management is impossible not only for the subjective reason of the managerial cadres' lack of preparedness, but also for substantive and objective reasons arising, for example, from the enterprises' unequal endowment with production assets (as a result of the former redistribution of resources), from the inadequate structure of the national economy, and so forth. Some elements of the old system of management will therefore inevitably linger on for

some time. However, it is necessary to say why this happens and to state until when these transitory measures will remain in force. The set deadline must then be subjected to public control.

[Marek] You have said that an employee does not feel a direct linkage between his performance and his pay. However, even after restructuring use is to be made of wage scales. Many theorists and practitioners contend that it is precisely wage scales that prevent a more specific and firmer link between work performance and remuneration.

[Haba] It is true that continued use is to be made of wage scales and that only a percentage of the wages—in the immediate future only about 7 to 10 percent—will be directly pegged to the final results of the employing organization. This method has its advantages because wage scales make it possible to retain essential differences between skilled and unskilled work and because they represent a certain social security since the tariff earnings are guaranteed. On the other hand, however, the use of wage scales means that more is paid for work than for the results of work. The use of wage scales therefore provides smaller incentives. Wage concepts have been devised that apply the so-called principle of the outstanding balance. Under this concept, the entire wages are pegged to work results. From this it follows that a situation may arise in which an employee goes home penniless, no matter how well he may himself have worked, if the work of the collective whose member he is did not yield any results in terms of proceeds. This is undoubtedly an effective form of providing incentives, as experiences from the application of this method in the USSR show. But it too has its snags. There is the danger of disproportionate income differentials between organizations; at the same time, given the existing economic conditions, it is impossible to guarantee that the enterprise that can afford to pay out more in wages did not acquire these funds because of its privileged position on the market, better production conditions, and so forth. In other words, there are several options of how to regulate wages, including, for example, the possibility of lease contracts. But I believe that in the immediate future the principle of wage scales will be the most suitable one. However, in my opinion the 7 to 10 percent of profit-related pay are too little to breed a manager's attitude to the entrusted production assets.

[Marek] Reports are coming from some socialist countries about the sale of shares and bonds [obligace] as a new form of ownership. So far, nothing has been heard about their introduction in our country. Are they usable for us?

[Haba] First of all it is necessary to clarify the difference between shares and bonds. A bond is, in fact, a form of credit extended to the enterprise by its employee who buys the bond. He gets interest for it, which is usually higher than the interest he would get in the savings bank. A bond is not transferable and cannot be sold.

The issuing of bonds by enterprises does not violate the principle of social ownership. In Romania, for example, commercial paper of this type has been issued for a relatively long time and it is officially approved in the USSR as well. The advantage of bonds is that they activate spare funds of the population and enhance the interest of the workforce of an enterprise in its fate.

[Marek] And what about shares?

[Haba] This is a more complicated matter. Shares are nonreturnable, they are not repaid, and they create for themselves a special market, the stock exchange, where they are subject to further trading. Moreover, share ownership, at least in its capitalist form, usually entitles shareholders to take part in the management of the enterprise that issued them. However, the term share is used rather liberally in practice; the issuing of shares is linked with various conditions that modify their use.

[Marek] But does the sale of bonds and shares not violate the principle of remuneration for work? If dividends, and not one's work, become the main source of income, will this not once again lead to the creation of the class of "coupon clippers"?

[Haba] If you deposit Kcs1 million in the savings bank, you can also live comfortably from the 4 percent interest that you get. The crux of the problem is that the resources for which bonds or shares are bought are legally obtained through the buyer's own work. If we succeed in asserting the obligation to furnish proof of the legality of the sources of revenues that evidently exceed remuneration for work, this problem will not have to worry us at all. However, let us not forget that, although the issuing of bonds can help solve enterprises' financial problems, what is decisive for their performance will be whether they apply full-fledged economic accountability. Let us concentrate on that.

[Marek] Thank you for the interview.

Economic Experiment Results 'Far From Perfect'
AU0311145588 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
31 Oct 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Experiment in Trade—Thus Far Halfway"]

[Excerpts] When the CSSR Government last year—through resolution No 176 of 2 July—approved the principles of the mechanism of the management of domestic trade and public catering, an extensive, and even frequently stormy, discussion broke out among the ranking economic personnel. Even skepticism, motivated by the experience of the preceding years, was not lacking in that discussion. A specific itemization of the principles of the central interdepartmental bodies, ministries of trade, and regional national committees was inexcusably lagging, so that at the beginning of the year the original ideas definitely crystallized later than was necessary. [passage omitted]

Today, almost 10 months after the start of the experiment, in which selected state trade enterprises became involved—11 Jednota cooperative enterprises and all restaurant enterprises in Slovakia—we can generalize some findings, and assess to what extent we have succeeded in fulfilling the main intentions of the experiment in the first, undoubtedly complex, and in many respects, even unclear stage.

The preliminary assessment reveals that in the economic sphere the experiment unequivocally affirmed its advantages. The results of the majority of trade organizations, particularly cooperative ones, and especially public catering facilities and enterprises, have improved considerably. The Javorina and Interhotel enterprises have seized the opportunity to boost their own funds by retaining 50 percent of the amount by which they have reduced their deficit. [passage omitted]

The enterprises have also unequivocally and in a positive way accepted a certain simplification of the planning process, the reduction of the state plan's statistical outputs, and the extension of the powers of enterprises in the drafting of plans and their changes. [passage omitted]

On the other hand, there was much criticism of the inflexibility of the central bodies when it comes to implementing the main principles of the new mechanism in concrete economic practice, but there was also criticism of the regional national committees' stereotypical management of the restaurant enterprises, and of the unclear mutual relationship between national committees and the public catering enterprises. The restaurant enterprises, for understandable reasons, were not pleased with the "denial of rights" "endowed to them" by a decision of the federal government in the form of write-offs. The budgets of national committees were short of funds for that purpose. It was, then, a decision not based on economic calculations. In addition, the existing extent of levies under the new conditions does not create sufficient prerequisites for expanding the reproduction of capital assets in the majority of the state trade and restaurant enterprises. These contradictions are still waiting to be resolved.

Therefore, the problem of differences in prices and insufficient profit margins—price discounts, are also becoming the fundamental issue in the further development of economic accountability. The existing system of setting profit margins for individual brands of goods is a downright typical example of the economy's directive management. Its consequences can lead, and in the enterprises involved in the experiment it has already led, to enterprises "selecting" for sale only goods which are profitable for them. Although this is obvious antisocial conduct, we must ask: Who is to blame—trade organizations, or bodies, which, with virtually a stroke of a pen, determine price discounts and differences in prices? After all, it is illogical as well as antisocial for domestic trade to lose money on the sale of every item that is often useful and sought after.

Similar problems which have been unresolved for years are still helping to deepen the contradictions between production and trade. There is no doubt that the experiment has aggravated these contradictions even more and has exposed them in their stark nakedness. This is also one of the reasons why public opinion greatly differs from ministers' official assessments. [passage omitted] The exclusive criterion for a customer's attitude toward trade is now becoming the answer to the main question—are, or are there not enough of the products which the market demands? Is the flow of supplies smooth or is it not?

The answer to both these questions is: No, they are not! The experiment, both in production and trade, has not yet fulfilled expectations in that respect. One of the crucial principles of the new system of management—the abolishment of zoning restrictions—has come against the barrier of production's monopolist approaches. The activity of retailers, literally, in chasing goods, in many respects substitutes for fulfilling the elementary duties of suppliers—of producers. Thus, trade has not yet become the co-organizer of the market, even though—on its own initiative—it has succeeded in increasing direct deliveries in the trade network and has ensured the sale of goods worth many tens of millions of korunas, which otherwise would have gotten into shops much later because of "tactics," which so far only suit production by creating reserves [reservy] for itself in the plan. [passage omitted]

We must demand more of national committees in terms of applying the other part of the experiment to life—the renting out of commercial premises to citizens and giving them permits to engage in trade services. True, the public catering enterprises remain fully competent to rent these premises, but the enterprises, for all practical purposes, have not yet made use of this. However, if some units do not correspond to the determined category for a long time and do not provide services up to the standard of the appropriate price group, despite the fact that they are profitable for the enterprise, national committees have the full right to move them into a lower category, thus also changing their economic conditions. The same thing applies to granting permits. This right is a powerful lever for national committees to use to increase the quality of services. [passage omitted]

To sum all this up—the new principles of the management of domestic trade and public catering have provided an unprecedented scope for the organizations. In the 40-year history of socialist trade, the experiment constitutes a fundamental, revolutionary turn. As we can see from the first interim balance sheet, the experiment is still far from perfect in all respects.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 20-26 Oct

AU2810123988 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech, Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak during the 21 - 27 October period report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (source-line of each report is given in parentheses):

Celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's founding and the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Law on Czechoslovak Federation began in Bratislava on 24 October. A rally of Bratislava working people and the unveiling of the Memorial of Czechoslovak Statehood were attended that day by Miloslav Hruskovic, Gustav Husak, Milos Jakes, Ignac Janak, Josef Kempny, Ivan Knotek, Frantisek Pitra, and Miroslav Stepan. (RUDE PRAVO 25 Oct 88 p 1)

The festive inauguration of a new section of the Prague subway was attended by Ladislav Adamec, Karel Hoffmann, Gustav Husak, Frantisek Pitra, and Miroslav Stepan on 26 October. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Oct 88 p 1)

Grisha Filipov, visiting member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was received by Ignac Janak, in the presence of Frantisek Hanus and Miloslav Hruskovic, in Bratislava on 20 October. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct 88 p 2)

The unveiling of a memorial to revolutionary Bohumir Smeral in Prague - Dablice was attended by Jozef Lenart, Miroslav Stepan and Karel Urbanek on 25 October. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Oct 88 p 1)

Grisha Filipov was received by Milos Jakes, with Jozef Lenart in attendance, in Prague on 21 October. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Oct 88 p 1)

A festive rally marking the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic, which was held in Bratislava, was attended by Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, and Ivan Knotek, on 25 October. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Oct 88 p 1, 2)

The international Invex technical exhibition was opened in the presence of Frantisek Hanus and Vladimir Herman in Brno on 26 October. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Oct 88 p 2)

Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, received Eduard Saul, the newly appointed ambassador to the PRC in Prague on 24 October. (RUDE PRAVO 25 Oct 88 p 1)

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR president, received Milan Rusnak, the newly appointed CSSR ambassador to Austria, in connection with the latter's taking up his post, in Prague on 20 October. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct 88 p 1) He received Libor Pecl, the newly appointed ambassador to Zambia and Botswana; Karel Lukas, the newly appointed ambassador to Belgium; Jan Lajka, the newly appointed ambassador to Greece; and Ivan Hlivka, the newly appointed ambassador to Turkey; in connection with their taking up their posts, in Prague on 26 October. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Oct 88 p 1)

Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Premier, received Karel Lukas, the new CSSR ambassador to Belgium, in connection with the latter's taking up his post, in Prague on 25 October. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Oct 88 p 1)

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended and addressed a seminar on international and economic relations in Prague on 20 October. (PRAVDA 21 Oct 88 p 1) (filed as AU2510183688) He received Karel Lukas, the new CSSR ambassador to Belgium, in connection with the latter's taking up his post, in Prague on the same day. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct 88 p 1) Vasil Bilak received Libor Pecl, the newly appointed ambassador to Zambia and Botswana, seated in Lusaca, in connection with the latter's taking up his post, in Prague on 24 October. (RUDE PRAVO 25 Oct 88 p 1) He received Jan Hlivka, CSSR ambassador to Turkey, in connection with the latter's taking up his post, in Prague on 25 October. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Oct 88 p 1) Vasil Bilak received Emil Keblusek, the new ambassador to Cyprus, in connection with the latter's taking up his post, in Prague on 26 October. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Oct 88 p 1)

Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Ai Zhisheng, the visiting PRC minister of radio, cinema, and television, in Prague on 20 October. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct 88 p 2) (filed as AU2510122788) Jan Fojtik presented to Academician Frantisek Valenta, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the Order of Labor on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday, in Prague on the same day. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct 88 p 2) He attended and addressed a statewide aktiv on ideological work in Prague on 25 October. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Oct 88 p 1)

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, presented Stanislav Kriz, head of the Federal Assembly's International Department, the Order of Labor on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday in Prague on 21 October. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Oct 88 p 2) He received Polish Ambassador Andrzej Jedynak in connection with the end of the latter's tour of duty in the CSSR, in Prague on 25 October. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Oct 88 p 1) Alois Indra presided over a meeting of the Presidium of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague on 25 October. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Oct 88 p 1) He received Marcelino dos Santos, visiting member of the Standing Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and chairman of Mozambique's People's Assembly, in Prague on 25 October. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Oct 88 p 2)

Ignac Janak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Miroslav Stepan, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, in Bratislava on 24 October.

(RUDE PRAVO 25 Oct 88 p 2) He received Konstantin Masik, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian SSR and first secretary of the Kiev city party committee, in Prague on 25 October. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Oct 88 p 2)

Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, presented to Leopold Ler, deputy head of the Administration of Federal Material Reserves, the Order of Victorious February on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday, in Prague on 20 October. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct 88 p 2) (filed as AU2510151588) He presented Miroslav Zamecnik, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, the Order of Victorious February in Prague on 25 October. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Oct 88 p 2) Jozef Lenart received Anatoliy Reut, visiting first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, in Prague on 26 October. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Oct 88 p 2)

Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier, attended a session of the Government of the Czech SR in Prague on 26 October. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Oct 88 p 2)

Miroslav Stepan, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and lead secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, attended a session of the Prague National Committee devoted to the capital's further development, in Prague on 20 October. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct 88 p 2) (filed as AU24101154880) Heading a delegation of the city of Prague, Miroslav Stepan attended a festive session of the Bratislava CPSL Central Committee, marking the 70th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's founding, in Bratislava on 24 October. (RUDE PRAVO 25 Oct 88 p 2) Stepan was present when a new tram section between Motol and the Repy housing development in Prague began operating on 26 October. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Oct 88 p 2) He presented to Sona Penningerova, head of a Prague children hospital, the Order of Labor on 26 October. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Oct 88 p 2)

Karel Urbanek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairma of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech SR, presented to Major General Miroslav Vrba the Order of the Red Banner in Prague on 20

October. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct 88 p 2) He attended a session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czech National Front in Prague on 26 October. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Oct 88 p 2)

Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presid and leading secretary of the Central Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee, arrived for a working visit in the USSR on 20 October. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct 88 p 7) (filed as AU2510123488) He ended his visit in the USSR and left for Prague on 22 October. (RUDE PRAVO 24 Oct 88 p 2) (filed as AU2710114888)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee, concluded his visit to the southern Romanian Dimbovita County on 20 October. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct 88 p 7) Herman also attended a rally marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak state in Brno on 26 October. (PRACE 27 Oct 88 p 2)

Frantisek Hanus, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, paid a visit to the Svit enterprise in Gottwaldov on 26 October. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Oct 88 p 2)

Jaromir Johanes, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, attended a reception at DPRK Embassy on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of CSSR - DPRK diplomatic relations, in Prague on 20 October. The same day he received the new Mongolian and Mexican ambassadors. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct 88 p 2) Johanes received French Ambassador Jacques Humann in Prague on 21 October. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Oct 88 p 2) He received a group of deputies of the Foreign Committee of the Lower House of the British Parliament, headed by the chairman of the committee, R. H. David Howell, in Prague on 25 October. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Oct 88 p 2) Jaromir Johanes received Hungarian Ambassador Miklos Barity in Prague on 26 October. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Oct 88 p 7)

Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, presented to Lieutenant General Julius Hasan and Colonel General Jozef Hrebik the Orders of the Red Banner in Prague on 24 October. (RUDE PRAVO 25 Oct 88 p 2)

Great October Socialist Revolution Celebrated

Honecker, Officials Attend

LD0711191488 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1629 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was celebrated today in the GDR with a function in Berlin.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership were warmly welcomed. Prof Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council, leading representatives of the parties which work together in the National Front, and other social figures attended the celebrations.

The function was also attended by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, and Army General Boris Snetkov, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Forces in Germany, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, will give the speech at the festive function.

Honecker Attends Soviet Embassy Fete

LD0711231888 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1928 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Berlin, (ADN)—On the 71st anniversary of the October Revolution, Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador of the USSR in the GDR, hosted a ceremonial reception on Monday. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership were greeted warmly in the building of the Soviet Embassy in Berlin. [passage omitted]

In a toast ambassador Kochemasov praised the historic significance and worldwide aura of the Red October. He stressed the relations of fraternal friendship between the USSR and the GDR, which achieved further development and higher quality with the most recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker. He wished communists and the whole people of the GDR further great successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. [passage omitted]

Eberlein Speech Commemorates GOSR

LD0711233388 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1655 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The course of social development in the world has been substantially codetermined and influenced for many decades by the existence and policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states. This was stated by Werner Eberlein, member of

the SED Central Committee Politburo, in Berlin today at the gala event to celebrate the 71st anniversary of the GOSR [Great October Socialist Revolution].

More than 7 decades of costly struggle for socialism and peace in the world has changed the world; increased the peoples opportunities in their fight for national independence, democracy, and social progress; and shown the real opportunities for eradicating wars from the life of mankind, Eberlein said.

The German communists and the people of the GDR are proud of being active comrades-in-arms and companions in the historic struggle for the realization of mankind's best ideals. The Soviet state, whose death had been claimed a thousand times, is today a leading world power without which no decision of world political importance can be made.

Anti-Sovietism has concealed its former brutal and primitive methods and is now also making use of more refined methods. It now has many prescriptions at hand about how, in its opinion, socialism should be "improved." But this means nothing more than an abolition of the socialist system, a turning away from the Leninist principles, Werner Eberlein said.

The ideal and the goal of socialism is and will remain a socially just world without nuclear weapons from which wars have been forever banished, Eberlein continued. It therefore corresponds to the logic of history that the world's first socialist country, following its appeal for peace "to all," is acting together with its allies fully in this spirit in the 71st year of its existence. It is now a matter of balancing existing asymmetries and imbalances through disarmament and not through counter arming.

Priority belongs to the signing of the USSR-U.S. treaty on a 50 percent reduction in the strategic offensive weapons along with strict observance of the ABM Treaty, a progressive halt to nuclear weapons tests, a ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of their stocks, and a drastic reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

The GDR has a particular interest in an early start in negotiations on conventional disarmament in Europe and in separate negotiations on the questions of reducing and eliminating the tactical nuclear weapons that remain in Europe, Eberlein said.

Here, as suggested, there could be consultations between the member countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact to compare the military doctrines. This would contribute to mutual confidence-building. The proposals, submitted together with the CSSR, for a nuclear weapons-free corridor and for a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe and the SED-SPD proposal for the establishment of a zone of trust and security in Central Europe are still on the table.

The GDR will continue to contribute with all its strength to the implementation of this peace policy. For the German communists and the citizens of the GDR there is nothing more important and nothing more noble than continuing to work actively for the common peace policy of the socialist states. The GDR is working to ensure that in the heart of Europe, on the dividing line between the two opposing social systems, the contribution to stability, predictability, and trust in international relations, that is today possible and necessary, is made in full.

Ernst Thaelmann, the great German workers' leader, has seen in the attitude to the October Revolution, in the relationship with the Soviet Union, the acid test of which side of the barricade a person stands. This evaluation has always been shared by German communists, Eberlein said. Nothing has, nor ever will, change in this attitude. Any speculation to the contrary is without foundation. This is confirmed by the existence of the German-Soviet Friendship Society with its almost 6.5 million members.

The question of power was, is, and always will be the basic issue of every proletarian revolution, the speaker stressed. There is no way around this. A socialist revolution must, irrespective of how it takes place, bring about fundamental changes in social conditions and be determined and in a position to defend the power of the working class and its allies. This is the lesson of the October Revolution and of the almost 40-year development of the GDR and of all experience, no matter how different the paths to power and the struggle for power might be.

The deeply democratic character of the workers' and peasants' power is quite obvious, the speaker stressed. It is a thousand times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy, and in contrast to this means for the first time in history true democracy for the people. Nowhere are citizens guaranteed greater rights and freedoms than in socialism. However, democracy is not a license for antisocialist machinations.

In the GDR's 40th year, it can be justifiably stated that the GDR, in the inseparable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, has developed into a politically stable, economically strong, and internationally respected socialist state. It is preparing itself in all spheres of social life for this anniversary with great performances and is proving with concrete results day after day how firmly and irreversibly socialism is rooted in German soil. The balance sheet is overwhelmingly positive, he said.

The GDR's economic growth rates also stand up well to international comparisons, as do the 3 million apartments handed over since the 8th party congress. But even more important than all the successful figures and growth rates are the qualitative changes, especially the success in mastering high and key technologies, Werner Eberlein stressed.

There is still much to do to realize all the goals that we have set for ourselves. What is certain is that the GDR will continue to cooperate most closely with the Soviet Union in the building of socialism. Our friendship and cooperation is unshakeable, he said. With great interest we are following the creative efforts, full of initiative, of the CPSU and the Soviet working people to implement the decisions of the 27th party congress and the 19th party conference and to strengthen socialism and make it more attractive.

This process has, as the greetings telegram from the GDR party and state leaders to the party and state leaders of the Soviet Union said, our full support, Werner Eberlein continued. True to the legacy of Red October, the policy decided by the 11th party congress is being implemented for the well-being of the people, and the developed socialist society is being shaped fully in the spirit of Wilhelm Pieck, who, speaking from historical experience, stated on November 7, 1945, "that the national interest requires close friendship with the Soviet Union."

The striving to tap with increasing effectiveness the possibilities and powers innate in socialism characterize the new stage of cooperation that has been introduced, Eberlein said. It could, therefore, justifiably, be said that the vital questions of our peoples are being solved in ever closer and ever more effective cooperation.

Mittag, USSR's Slyunkov Discuss Cooperation
AU3009191488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 29 Sep 88 p 4

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—Gunter Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, and Nikolay Slyunkov, member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, met for friendly talks in Moscow on Wednesday [28 September]. Nikolay Slyunkov, who cordially welcomed his guest to the CPSU Central Committee building, spoke about the persistent work of Soviet Communists and all working people in the country to implement the resolutions adopted by the 27th party congress and the 19th CPSU Conference. He discussed the way in which the large tasks for the development of Soviet machine building at the highest technical level and for the production of consumer goods are being tackled.

Gunter Mittag spoke about how the economic strategy adopted by the 11th SED Congress is being implemented, what comprehensive work is being done in combines and enterprises to raise labor productivity and to reduce costs, and how key technologies, especially microelectronics, are being used on an ever broader basis for this purpose.

The interlocutors stressed both parties' intention to utilize more intensively all opportunities to deepen scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, in accordance with the accords

reached between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev. The exhibition "GDR/USSR—partners for the well-being of man," which is currently being held in Moscow, is an active contribution in this respect.

Taking part in the talks for the GDR side were Gerhard Beil, SED Central Committee member and foreign trade minister; and Guenter Ehrensperger, SED Central Committee member and director of the Central Committee Planning and Finance Department. Those for the USSR side were Konstantin Katushev, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR minister of foreign economic relations; and Vladimir Mozhin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department.

Further on Visit of CSSR's Jozef Lenart

Confers With Mittag

LD0211043288 Prague CTK in English
1911 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin Nov 1 (CTK correspondent)—Member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jozef Lenart opened today a three-day working visit to the GDR and held talks with member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee Guenter Mittag.

The two representatives stated that the conclusions of the visit by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Mikos Jakes to the GDR last March concerning a deepening of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the GDR are being fulfilled. They stressed that the meeting of the general secretaries of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany stimulated the further stable and dynamic development of economic relations. They also expressed the conviction that there exist good prerequisites for the further expansion of economic cooperation, especially in key technologies.

Meets With Honecker

LD0211213888 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1502 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The visible improvements in international relations were closely linked with the support of the socialist countries, including the GDR and the CSSR, for improving the world situation, for disarmament, dialogue, and cooperation. This was stressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on Wednesday during a talk in Berlin. They stressed that with their well-known initiatives for disarmament, confidence-building, and cooperation in central Europe, the two parties and states will continue in the future to contribute actively to the implementation of the peace strategy of the Warsaw Pact states.

The two politicians concurred that the further deepening of cooperation between the SED and CPCZ and between the peoples of the two countries is of growing importance for successful development on the path of socialism. Under the present conditions of the development of socialism, the exchange of experiences among the fraternal parties of the socialist community has gained even greater importance in this.

Erich Honecker pointed out that the SED's social concept was being steadily developed through the theoretical and practical solution of a constant stream of new problems in the GDR.

Further on Honecker Talks

AU0711112288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 3 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, for a friendly talk on Wednesday [2 November]. Jozef Lenart conveyed cordial greetings from Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which Erich Honecker returned in kind.

The interlocutors held an exchange of views on topical questions of building socialism in the two countries, the international situation, and the cooperation between both parties and states.

Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the great achievements of the GDR working people in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The results of the dynamic economic development prove the topical vitality of the course of the unity of economic and social policy in the GDR, which was decided by the Eighth SED Congress. This policy focuses on more effectively linking the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. On this basis it is possible to ensure stable economic growth in the future, too. The SED's social concept is being continuously developed further through finding theoretical and practical solutions to all newly emerging questions.

The GDR is following with great interest the efforts of the CPCZ and of the other fraternal parties to develop the socialist society further under the respective specific conditions.

Jozef Lenart reported on the experiences of the CPCZ in the overall strengthening of socialism in the CSSR on the basis of the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. The latest session of the CPCZ Central Committee laid down far-reaching stipulations in order to mobilize more strongly the creative activity of all working people and to bring about the turning toward overall intensification of the national economy. The welfare of the working people is the focal point of all efforts of the CPCZ.

Erich Honecker and Jozef Lenart paid tribute to the high level achieved in bilateral relations, which have received new stimuli as a result of the talks between the leading representatives of the two countries in March 1988. Both politicians concurrently stressed that the further deepening of cooperation between the SED and the CPCZ, the GDR and the CSSR, and between the peoples of our countries is of increasing importance for successful development on the path of socialism. In this connection, the exchange of experiences between the fraternal countries of the countries of the socialist community is gaining increasing importance under the conditions of the development of socialism.

Both interlocutors stressed that safeguarding world peace is the decisive basic issue today. The tangible improvements in international relations are closely linked with the work of the socialist countries, including the GDR and the CSSR, for an improvement of the international situation, for disarmament, dialogue, and cooperation. In this connection, they stressed the increased importance of the well-known initiatives of the GDR and the CSSR for disarmament, confidence-building, and cooperation in central Europe. Both parties and states, in close fraternal alliance with the USSR, will thus continue to make an active contribution to implementing the peace strategy of the Warsaw Pact states.

Participants in the talk were Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Frantisek Langer, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

Stoph Meets Hungary's Laszlo Ballai

AU0711111788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 3 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday [2 November] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Laszlo Ballai, chairman of the Central People's Control Commission of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is staying in Berlin for an exchange of experience with Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate of the GDR.

The interlocutors noted with satisfaction that the friendly meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the MSZMP and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has provided new stimuli for the deepening of political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural relations. It is important to make the overall comradesly exchange of views more effective in order to better use the experiences of both sides gained in the building of socialism. The exchange of experiences on the development of people's control as an inseparable part of socialist democracy for the implementation of the decisions of party and government in both countries is also to make a contribution to this.

Willi Stoph briefed the guest on the tasks resulting from the sixth plenum and the session of the SED Central Committee secretariat with the kreis first secretaries and briefed them about the fulfillment of the tasks for the further successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. In full responsibility to the people, work is being done to make socialism in the GDR even more attractive, to fulfill the 1988 national economic plan, and to establish best preconditions for the demanding tasks of the coming year. The active participation of the citizens in the work of the Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate confirms the experience that more and more people are creatively participating in fulfilling the political, economic, cultural, and local tasks.

Laszlo Ballai explained the work of the Hungarian people's control after the MSZMP national conference and its contribution to realizing the goals resulting from it for the party and the Hungarian working people with regard to the further building of socialism in Hungary.

Minister Albert Stief, chairman of the Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate of the GDR, participated in the meeting. Also present was Istvan Roska, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR.

Honecker, Stoph Thank Romania for Greetings

AU2810102088 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
26 Oct 88 p 5

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

Much esteemed comrades: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR, we express cordial thanks for the greetings and wishes extended to us on the 39th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

We share the belief that the relations of friendship and close cooperation between our parties, countries, and people will continue to consolidate and expand, in the spirit of the summit talks and understandings, for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace and socialism.

We extend to you and all working people wishes for much success in the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and we wish you good health, working energy, and happiness.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council
Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Schuerer, Ion Ceausescu Discuss Economic Ties
AU0711184888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 4 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, discussed the further development of economic relations with Prof Ion Ceausescu, minister secretary of state and first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Berlin on Thursday [3 November].

The talks were based on the accords reached between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, particularly on the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania Until 2000" signed by the two highest representatives.

The interlocutors stressed that as a result of both countries' growing economic efficiency, good opportunities have been created for deepening and developing economic, scientific, and technological cooperation; for increasing the effectiveness and quality of these relations; and for applying key technologies. Specialization and cooperation in research and production represent a dynamic factor of cooperation and continue to ensure a continuous growth of the mutual exchange of goods, which serves the development of both economies on the basis of the resolutions adopted at the 11th SED Congress and the 13th RCP Congress.

During the exchange of opinions, Gerhard Schuerer and Ion Ceausescu discussed tasks related to the preparation and coordination of the economic plans covering the period 1991-95.

They briefed each other on experiences and measures for the further improvement of management and planning, and discussed the further cooperation between the two central planning bodies. Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the GDR, took part in the talks.

Romanian Jurists Association Visits
AU0211210988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 31 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—A delegation of the Romanian Jurists Association, headed by its acting president, Romul Opre, visited the GDR at the invitation of Dr Guenter Sarge, president of the GDR Jurists Association

and president of the Supreme Court. The talks dealt with the joint commitment of the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania to safeguard peace, to disarmament, and to detente, and to achieve developments in the two countries' state and legal order.

Dohlus Receives PZPR Study Delegation
AU0811094688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 5-6 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Friday [3 November] Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a study delegation of the PZPR Central Committee headed by Stanislaw Gabrielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and head of the Political Organization Department of the Central Committee.

The interlocutors concurrently stated that the purposeful implementation of the agreements concluded by Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski are providing varied stimuli to the relations of friendship and overall cooperation, which are developing at a high level. The treaty on the GDR-PPR youth friendship project, which was signed in June 1988, is an important step on the path of ever closer cooperation between the two socialist neighboring states and peoples, a step that opens far-reaching prospects for the young generation.

Horst Dohlus briefed the guests on the varied initiatives of the GDR working people in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, particularly their experiences in implementing the tested course of the unity of economic and social policy. The guarantees of all successes are the close links of the party with the masses, the further increase of its militant strength, and the raising of its leading role in all social areas, as well as purposeful ideopolitical work as the core of party work. At the party elections, which are currently taking place, particular attention is paid to these key tasks, Horst Dohlus noted.

The meeting was also attended by Heinz Mirtschin, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the Party Organs Department of the Central Committee.

Krolkowski Meets With PRC Official Zhang Qi
AU2510190388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 22-23 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Friday [21 October] Werner Krolkowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Zhang Qi, first deputy director of the PRC State Office for Prices [title as published], who is in the GDR with a delegation to study experiences in the field of pricing policy. Werner Krolkowski briefed his guest on the results and experiences in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and in implementing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, and also stressed the role of prices in the system of management, planning, and

economic cost accounting. The GDR official particularly emphasized that stable consumer prices for basic consumer goods, rents, rates, and services are of considerable importance for social security and the protection of the working people, and that they are a great achievement of real socialism in the GDR.

Zhang Qi, for his part, reported the results of building socialism in the PRC and on the experiences of pricing work in his country.

The participants in the talk, which took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, were Minister Walter Halbritter, director of the Office for Prices attached to the GDR Council of Ministers; and Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the GDR.

Hager Receives CPC Party College Rector
*AU0311153188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 1 Nov 88 p 2*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, received Gao Yang, rector of the CPC Central Committee party college, for friendly talks on Monday [31 October]. He informed the visitor about the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 11th party congress, particularly on the unity of economic and social policy. He dealt extensively with the party elections and the party's ideological work, and described how the working people's democratic participation in solving social problems is developing. Kurt Hager paid tribute to the increasingly comprehensive relations between the SED and the CPC, and to the great importance they have for socialism in both countries.

Gao Yang stated with satisfaction that many-sided and very useful relations are developing between the party colleges of both fraternal parties.

Earlier, Gao Yang held talks with the college management at the Karl Marx party college and familiarized himself with the contents, methods, and results of teaching and research work. In a lecture to teachers and students, he gave a report on the results achieved in implementing the resolutions adopted at the 13th CPC Congress.

Kurt Tiedke, rector of the Karl Marx party college and member of the SED Central Committee, took part in the talks in the Central Committee building.

Red Cross Cooperation With PRC, DPRK Noted
*AU2810135988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 26 Oct 88 p 3*

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—The humanitarian and committed work for preserving and securing peace carried out by the GDR German Red Cross as well as the DPRK and PRC Red Cross Associations were at the center of talks which the official delegation of the GDR Red Cross

held in these two countries. Gerhard Rehwald, president of the GDR Red Cross and chairman of the delegation, described the exchange of experience with the DPRK and PRC Red Cross Associations as very informative and useful.

According to plans, cooperation between the PRC and GDR Red Cross Associations is to be further purposefully developed on the basis of an agreement.

SED Greets Israeli CP's Vilner on Birthday
*AU2510191188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 22-23 Oct 88 p 1*

[ND report: "SED Cordially Congratulates Comrade Meir Vilner"]

[Text] East Berlin—The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel:

Dear Comrade Meir Vilner:

On your 70th birthday I convey to you most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

On your day of honor, the GDR Communists pay tribute to your long-standing, dedicated work as an Israeli Communist and patriot for the interests of the Jewish-Arab people of the State of Israel, whose founding document bears your name.

Under your tested leadership, the Communist Party of Israel has become a recognized political force in the struggle for a just and lasting Middle East solution, which guarantees a peaceful and secure future to all peoples.

We highly value your active personal contribution to deepening the close relations between our two parties, which are characterized by fraternal affinity, mutual trust, and understanding.

We wish you, dear Comrade Vilner, good health and further successes in your responsible work at the head of the Communist Party of Israel for peace, democracy, and social progress.

With communist greetings,
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker
General secretary
Berlin, 23 October 1988

Syrian Ba'th Party Official Feted at Luncheon
*AU2810165988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 27 Oct 88 p 2*

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—At the end of the visit by the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP] of Syria, Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee Politburo, gave a luncheon in honor of the guests. The delegation is headed by Deputy ASBP General Secretary Sulayman Qaddah. During this meeting, both officials noted with satisfaction the steady development of ties between the two parties, states, and peoples. They voiced the conviction that the trusting cooperation will continue to further consolidate and deepen in the various fields in the interest of safeguarding peace and for the benefit of the two peoples.

Previously, Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, and Sulayman Qaddah, deputy ASBP general secretary, had signed an agreement on the further development of cooperation between the SED and the ASBP for the years 1989-90.

The delegation will return to Damascus on Thursday [27 October].

Transport Minister Receives Syrian Counterpart
*AU2810170388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 26 Oct 88 p 3*

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Otto Arndt, GDR transport minister, received Yusuf al-Ahmad, transport minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, for friendly talks in East Berlin on Tuesday [25 October].

For his Syrian guest, who is currently visiting the GDR as a member of a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Otto Arndt outlined the work of the GDR transport sector resulting from the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. In the course of a detailed exchange of opinions, the two sides concurred in stressing that, on the basis of the agreements concluded between the two states, transport relations have developed positively and for the sides' mutual benefit.

University Minister Receives Syrian Educator
*AU2710204788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 25 Oct 88 p 2*

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of university and technical school matters, received Dr Wahib Tannus, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria and head of the Regional Office for University Education and Student-Related Issues, for talks in Berlin on Monday [24 October]. They paid tribute to the longstanding good relations in the sphere of university matters and discussed possibilities for further expanding them.

Boehme Meets With Syrian Counterpart
*AU0311203888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 1 Nov 88 p 3*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Prof Dr Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters, received a delegation headed by Dr Kamal Sharaf, minister of higher education of the Syrian Arab Republic, for an extensive exchange of opinions in Berlin on Monday [31 October]. Minister Boehme explained to the guest the latest developments in university policy on the basis of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress to further develop science and education in the socialist society. They discussed bilateral relations in the sector of universities and technical schools. Special tribute was paid to GDR universities and colleges contribution to the education and further education of the scientific-technological trainees and the intensive contacts between the universities of the two countries on the basis of contractual agreements.

Dr Faysal Summaq, GDR ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic, participated in the talk.

Receives Sharaf 3 Nov
*AU0711171888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 4 Nov 88 p 3*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters, met Dr Kamal Sharaf, Syrian minister of higher education, for talks in Berlin on Thursday [3 November], at the conclusion of Sharaf's visit to the GDR. They discussed the state and prospects of cooperation in university matters, particularly the training and advanced training of Syrian cadres in the GDR. Dr Faysal Sammaq, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to the GDR, took part in the talks.

Mecklinger Confers With Syrian Health Minister
*AU2810183488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 27 Oct 88 p 6*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR health minister, received Prof Dr Iyad al-Shatti, health minister of the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR], in Berlin on Wednesday [26 October]. Minister Mecklinger discussed the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the health and social sector. The Syrian guest reported on projects to ensure medical treatment for his country's population. He paid tribute to the high level of cooperation between the GDR and Syria in the health sector, which is receiving new impetus from the "4th Week of GDR-SAR Medicine," which is currently being organized. The interlocutors discussed questions of further bilateral cooperation, especially in the field of training and further training of medical university and vocational school cadres, and in the pharmaceutical sector. Dr Faysal Summaq, SAR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, took part in the meeting.

Krolkowski Meets With Al-Shatti

*LD2810231888 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1806 GMT 28 Oct 88*

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)—The present favorable conditions for solving regional areas of conflict should be actively employed. This was stated in Berlin today by Werner Krolkowski, member of the SED Politburo and first deputy GDR premier, and Dr Iyad al-Shatti, Syrian minister of health. The cease-fire and the start of negotiations of the parties to the conflict in the Gulf opened up hope for the early removal of this dangerous area of conflict, the two sides noted. The main objective in the Middle East is to achieve, through a constructive approach by all concerned, a relaxation of the situation and the early convening of an international Middle East [peace] conference.

Krolkowski explained to the guest the GDR's peace policy, which resolutely advocates further progress in disarmament, especially in the nuclear area. It was a particular concern of the GDR to make an effective contribution so that never again would war emanate from German soil. The GDR appreciated the important weight of the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America in the cooperation for peace and the preservation of national independence.

The two officials paid tribute to the high state of friendly relations and cooperation between the GDR and Syria.

Relief, Solidarity Aid Sent to Nicaragua

*AU0311123188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 31 Oct 88 p 1*

[Text] Managua (ADN)—On Saturday [29 October], the first charter plane with relief goods from the GDR solidarity committee arrived at Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport. When he handed over the consignment, Peter Stobinski, deputy general secretary of the solidarity committee, declared that the 19-tonne cargo is the first part of a large-scale solidarity effort by the GDR Government and people. Reynaldo Tefel, coordinator of the National Relief Committee, thanked Stobinski for the speedy and comprehensive GDR assistance, which is a valuable contribution toward alleviating the plight and the step-by-step recovery from the damage caused by the storm.

Immediately after the goods had been handed over, the IL-62M aircraft was unloaded. According to Reynaldo Tefel, the medicines, medical equipment, foodstuffs, tents, and blankets will immediately be taken to Chontales and Boaco Provinces as well as to the autonomous southern Atlantic region, which were badly hit by the natural catastrophe.

Transport is very complicated because many roads and paths have been flooded or completely destroyed. Without the active assistance of Army and militia units as

well as of brigades of voluntary helpers, the rapid transport of the relief goods would in many instances be impossible. Moreover, these units and brigades help enterprises and cooperatives with cleaning up and repair efforts.

Cereals Shipment Pledged

*AU0311183488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 2 Nov 88 p 1*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Due to the emergency caused by the natural disaster in Nicaragua, the GDR Government has decided to provide 10,000 tonnes of cereals as solidarity aid to the Nicaraguan people.

With this shipment of cereals which will be transported in the next few days by ship to this country, which was so heavily struck by the hurricane, the GDR is contributing to alleviating the food shortage caused by the total loss of the harvest.

Ortega Expresses Thanks for Aid

*AU0311183388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 2 Nov 88 p 1*

[Text] Managua (ADN)—Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan president, received Dr Mathias Dietrich, GDR ambassador, to accept a letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Monday [31 October]. In the letter, the firm solidarity of the two countries is expressed, and focuses of future cooperation are outlined.

Daniel Ortega expressed thanks for the GDR's permanent and efficient help and, in this context, paid tribute to the speedy support following the hurricane disaster. He asked the ambassador to convey most cordial greetings to Erich Honecker and the GDR people. In this present situation, international solidarity is especially important for Nicaragua, he stated.

Minister Reichelt To Visit FRG in 1989

*AU0211123288 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 2
Nov 88 p 10*

[Ulrich Reitz report: "Elbe Border: Does SED Renounce Linking?"]

[Text] Sofia—GDR Environment Minister Reichelt will visit the FRG next year. Together with FRG Environment Minister Toepfer, he will visit the Envitec Environmental Technology Fair. Reichelt said that he has accepted Toepfer's invitation to this effect. He will visit the fair with Toepfer and use the opportunity to discuss the "next steps" of cooperation in environmental policy, Reichelt told DIE WELT. In Sofia, on the fringe of an environment ministers' meeting, it thus became clear that relations between the two German states in the field of environmental policy are moving again.

In the summer they reached a stalemate after East Berlin had established a link between improving the water of the River Elbe and settling the disputed border at the river during Toepfer's visit to the GDR. Toepfer signaled that developments have come to pass which have deprived the Elbe border of its importance as a precondition for progress in environmental policy. Thus, the Elbe border seems to have lost its role as a "key-bolt" to environmental projects. Minister of the Chancellery Schaeuble is conducting negotiations with East Berlin on the border along the River Elbe.

That it has been possible to get around the problem of the Elbe border is confirmed by the fact that, according to Toepfer and Reichelt, this topic did not play any role in the exchange of views of the two environment ministers. Reichelt said that he will not discuss an issue that was not broached in the talk with Toepfer. Reichelt did not answer the question of whether—regardless of yesterday's exchange of views—East Berlin still considers the Elbe border as a basic precondition for progress in mutual environmental protection. It is, however, "too early" to already expect specific agreements, such as on the potential delivery of environmental technology to the GDR, he said. But: "There is progress in intra-German relations. This also applies to environmental policy."

Toepfer told journalists that Bonn would put into question its seriousness "if we were to accept the linking of issues." The FRG Government is respected because of its "clear attitude." The German delegation in Sofia saw a connection between the emerging movement and Kohl's visit to Moscow, in which the environment minister had also participated. The visit has had a "signal effect" on the GDR, it was said.

According to reports in Sofia, negotiations between the FRG and Bulgaria on an environmental protection agreement might be concluded by spring 1989. Sofia is very interested in the agreement, which is to establish the state framework for specific agreements. Bulgaria wants to invest more intensively in environmental technologies.

U.S. Nuclear Emergency Plan in FRG Viewed
AU0811102688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 5-6 Nov 88 p 2

["W.M." editorial: "NEST Is Not Indispensable"]

[Text] A fierce discussion has begun in the FRG about a problem of fundamental importance. It was caused by a report of the social democratic magazine VORWAERTS about a plan of the U.S. forces stationed in the FRG in case of "nuclear incidents." The plan contains instructions for action in the event of inadvertent nuclear explosions, accidents with U.S. nuclear missiles, acts of sabotage of nuclear weapons, or theft of nuclear warheads. In all these cases a special unit of the U.S. forces known as NEST, the "Nuclear Emergency Search Team," which has far-reaching authority—from press

censorship to the use of "lethal means"—is to be used. Under certain circumstances, the U.S. forces can take over the tasks of the civilian FRG authorities.

The excitement about the macabre prospects that arise in this connection has not been allayed by Bonn's official reaction. On the contrary. The fact that the government spokesman first denied the existence of a secret plan, then identified it as the highly classified "Contingency Plan 4387-87," and finally called it an "unclassified paper" that one can order for \$10 from a New Zealand professor by name of Wills did not exactly help to calm things down.

In the meantime, the chancellor himself has made a statement and confirmed that a corresponding agreement with the United States has been in existence for more than 10 years. He said that in his view this agreement does not affect the FRG's sovereign rights. Other politicians hold a different opinion. Be that as it may—it is an internal affair of the FRG whether and to what extent it relinquishes sovereign rights to other states.

We, however, think that protecting the people in densely populated central Europe from the terrible consequences of a nuclear explosion is the paramount aspect of the matter. Therefore, it would be a good idea not to cure just the symptoms but the causes of the disease. The safest solution would be to eliminate the nuclear weapons. The inadvertent ignition of these weapons on FRG territory is, after all, the source of the danger that NEST would have to combat.

The proposal for a third zero-option—the elimination of missiles with a range of up to 500 km—has been on the table for a long time. The same effect would be achieved with the acceptance of the proposal we have submitted jointly with the CSSR to the FRG, calling for the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. In any case the people would be safe from the consequences of a nuclear explosion, a deliberate one in a war or an inadvertent one in peacetime. By the way, if such a solution is found, no one would have to give up any sovereign rights.

'Massive' Interference in Church Newspapers Noted
LD0711173188 Hamburg DPA in German 1602 GMT 7
Nov 88

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA)—The GDR Administration has once again interfered in a massive manner in the work of evangelical weekly newspapers. The most recent edition (No 45) of the "POTSDAMER KIRCHE" was not printed and will not appear at all, according to church circles. There were also complaints about the "MECKLENBURGISCHE KIRCHENZEITUNG" and "DIE KIRCHE," which is published in East Berlin, but these papers later appeared with changes.

According to church circles, in the case of the "POTS-DAMER KIRCHE" the State Press Office's objections concerned a contribution on how the church press workers view their role and an accompanying commentary on it. "The whole topic" was "at the moment not desirable," it was said. Together with the Berlin-Brandenburg church leadership, the editorial office was not prepared to remove the article and renounced the whole edition.

The objections to the East-Berlin newspaper "DIE KIRCHE" concerned several articles, including one on youth matters and a visit by theology students to a lignite mining area. [passage omitted]

Church Cancels Meeting With Grassroots Groups
AU0311092288 Hamburg DIE WELT in German
3 Nov 88 p 4

[EPD report: "GDR Church Cancels Meeting With Grassroots Groups"]

[Text] Berlin—The East Berlin Evangelical Church leadership has canceled a meeting with representatives of church grassroots groups which was scheduled for today. The topic of the meeting, which was organized by Bishop Forck and Superintendent General Krusche, should have been "The future of the church." In a letter Forck and Krusche declared that the situation concerning talks has again become more complicated. However, one cannot gain new trust in an open forum, whose course is unpredictable. Therefore, they plan to meet in the spring of 1989.

Honecker Greets Joachim Herrmann on Birthday
AU0211115588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
29-30 Oct 88 p 1

[Message from the SED Central Committee to Politburo member Joachim Herrmann: "Central Committee Congratulates Comrade Joachim Herrmann—Cordial Congratulations on his 60th Birthday"]

[Text] We respect you as a combat-tested communist who indefatigably and consistently works for the implementation of our Marxist-Leninist party's revolutionary goals; we also respect you as a passionate fighter for the cause of socialism and peace. Wherever the party transferred responsibilities on you, you have always done your best and contributed all your abilities and energy to the historic achievements attained by the workers class in alliance with all classes and strata of the people under the leadership of our party in the almost 40 years of GDR history.

Having grown up in a Berlin worker family, you decided in the nights of the air raids and in the ruins of World War II to resolutely take part in the antifascist reorganization of life following the liberation of our people from Nazi barbarism. You became a FDJ member in 1946 and a SED member in the same year.

You began your career of party journalist as a transport worker and messenger with BERLINER ZEITUNG. You then were an editorial trainee, became editor, and several years later, chief editor. In the fifties, under your management the publication JUNGE WELT developed into a daily newspaper which has largely contributed to the education of the young generation as builders of socialism. During this time, you were entrusted with responsible tasks in the FDJ Central Council and Bureau, and later on in the apparatus of the SED Central Committee and as a state secretary in the GDR Government.

In 1971, you were appointed chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. Deeply convinced of the resolutions adopted by the 8th SED Congress, with the energy that is so typical of you, you undertook efforts to make the newspaper fulfill its mission as a collective agitator, propagandist, and organizer more and more efficiently.

You have been a member of the SED Central Committee for 21 years and were elected Politburo candidate member in 1973 and Politburo member in 1978. You have been a Central Committee Secretary since 1976.

In the party leadership collective, you have had a significant share in working out and implementing the strategy on the shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR, which was adopted by the 8th Party Congress, laid down in the party program, and confirmed by the 11th Party Congress—a strategy which has been broadened to include new tasks. Your way of thinking and acting is guided by our maxim—in accordance with the meaning of socialism—to do everything for the well-being of man, for the happiness of the people, and in the interests of the workers class and all working people.

You are highly committed to propagating the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and to applying them creatively to the SED's policy. You have made determined efforts for shaping an aggressive and realistic ideopolitical work which serves to strengthen the trusting relationship between the party and people, promotes the citizens' democratic cooperation in shaping social conditions, and helps them to find their way in the class struggle of our time. Based on your rich experience, you undertake efforts to make the press, radio, and television fulfill their tasks on a constantly higher level.

You have done much towards deepening the comradesly cooperation with the other parties and mass organizations united in the Democratic Bloc and the National Front of the GDR. The fact that the alliance relations are marked by confidence and mutual respect, have proved their worth in our country, and have enriched socialist democracy, largely is attributable to your efforts. That also holds true for your work as a People's Chamber deputy for Berlin.

Your entire work is based on the idea of proletarian internationalism. For you that includes unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union and Lenin's party, and solidarity with all forces in the world struggling for peace, freedom, democracy, and social progress.

Dear Comrade Joachim Herrmann!

On your day of honor, we thank you, our comrade-in-arms, wholeheartedly for your work at the service of our party and our socialist fatherland.

The Central Committee wishes you good health and creativity, and new successes in our common work for the further implementation of the resolutions of the 11th Party Congress for the people's well-being and happiness of life in peace.

With socialist greetings,
SED Central Committee

The State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR People's Chamber also convey their congratulations.

Herrmann Awarded Karl-Marx Order
*AU0211165788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 31 Oct 88 p 1*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Central Committee Politburo candidate members and members conveyed cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee for Joachim Herrmann on his 60th birthday on Saturday [29 October].

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the untiring, committed work that Joachim Herrmann has performed since his youth for the shaping of the antifascist democratic order during the difficult postwar years and later on for the socialist society in our country. He pointed out in particular his work for the broadest inclusion of all citizens and their political organizations in actively and democratically shaping life in our country. He said that he has made a substantial contribution to the SED's alliance policy.

In the presence of the Politburo collective, the Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman awarded Joachim Herrmann the Karl-Marx Order.

The People's Chamber, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers also conveyed their congratulations. Cordial congratulations were expressed to Joachim Herrmann by the President of the National Front National Council and the chairmen of the GDR parties allied with the SED.

Numerous congratulations were conveyed by mass organizations, including the FDJ and its "Ernst Thaelmann" pioneer organization, as well as the FDGB, by GDR mass media, friends, and comrades-in-arms.

Honecker Greets Udo-Dieter Wange on Birthday
*AU0311184688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 31 Oct 88 p 2*

[Message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Udo-Dieter Wange, member of the SED Central Committee, on the occasion of his 60th birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Udo-Dieter Wange:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, I convey to you our most cordial greetings and wishes on your 60th birthday.

Your life and your political work have been closely linked with the struggle of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party for socialism and peace for more than 4 decades. In tribute to your meritorious work you were elected a candidate member at the 10th SED Congress and a member of the Central Committee at the 11th SED Congress.

You have successfully fulfilled the tasks entrusted to you by the party with a great sense of responsibility and indefatigable commitment in responsible posts, such as the German Economic Commission, the State Contract Court, the National Economic Council, and the State Planning Commission.

In your capacity as minister for district-managed industry and the foodstuffs industry, you have made an important contribution to implementing the economic strategy of the party. In this capacity you have won respect and confidence, especially from the communists and working people in the sphere of industry.

Your work for the party has been permeated by socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and friendship with the land of Lenin.

On this honorary day, dear Comrade Udo-Dieter Wange, we express to you our cordial thanks for your successful work in the service of the party and our socialist state. We wish you health, creative strength, and new success in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, as well as all the best in your private life.

With socialist greetings,

E. Honecker

The Council of Ministers and the GDR People's Chamber also convey their congratulations.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 19-26 October

AU3110210188 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 20 to 27 October reports the following appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

The following SED Central Committee Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee attended the Berlin Bezirk Party Aktiv Conference in Berlin on 20 October: Horst Dohlus and Guenter Schabowski. (21 October, p 1)

The following SED Central Committee Politburo members met with Warsaw Pact comrades-in-arms in the Magdeburg Bezirk on 21 October: Werner Eberlein and Heinz Kessler. (22-23 October, p 3)

Horst Dohlus, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a CPCZ Central Committee study delegation in Berlin on 21 October. (22-23 October, p 2)

Horst Dohlus attended the enterprise delegates conference of the Frankfurt Semiconductor Works in Frankfurt/Oder on 22 October. (24 October, p 1)

Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership, attended the 10th Magdeburg Best Workers Conference in Magdeburg on 19 October. (20 October, p 3)

Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited the Schwarzta "Wilhelm Pieck" Chemical Fiber Combine on 20 October. (21 October, p 2)

Kurt Hager visited the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena on 21 October. (22-23 October, p 2)

Kurt Hager attended a festive ceremony for the artist Ernst Barlach in Guestrow on 23 October. (24 October, p 1)

Werner Jarowinsky, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended a reception in the Austrian Embassy in Berlin on 26 October. (27 October, p 2)

Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended a conference of the National People's Army and the GDR border troops in Berlin on 26 October. (27 October, p 2)

Guenter Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, attended the SED enterprise delegates conference in Wismut on 21 October. (22-23 October, p 3)

Egon Krenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, addressed youth officials at the "Karl Liebknecht" Party College in Kleinmachnow on 24 October. (25 October, p 2)

Werner Krolkowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Zhang Qi, first deputy director of the PRC State Office for Prices, in Berlin on 21 October. (22-23 October, p 2)

Siegfried Lorenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership, visited an agricultural exhibition in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 20 October. (21 October, p 2)

Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society, visited an exhibition in the house of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society in Berlin on 26 October. (27 October, p 2)

Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Mongolian Justice Minister Origyn Jambaldorj in Berlin on 25 October. (26 October, p 3)

Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber Presidium, attended a reception in the Swiss Embassy in Berlin on 20 October. (21 October, p 2)

Inge Lange, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended the SED enterprise delegates conference in the Wurzen Carpet Works on 24 October. (25 October, p 3)

Inge Lange received a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria in Berlin on 26 October. (27 October, p 2)

Margarete Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, attended the SED enterprise delegates conference in Neustrelitz on 22 October. (21 October, p 1)

Margarete Mueller visited the Guetzkov Product-Related Cooperation Group on 21 October. (24 October, p 1)

Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership, attended a mayors' conference in Senftenberg on 19 October. (20 October, p 3)

Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, received a delegation of British parliamentarians in Berlin on 24 October. (25 October, p 2)

Appearances for 27 Oct-1 Nov

AU0411115888 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 28 October to 2 November reports the following appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

Oskar Fischer and Joachim Herrmann attended a reception given by Frantisek Langer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the GDR, in Berlin on 27 October. (28 October p 2)

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee (CC) and chairman of the GDR State Council, and "the members and candidate members of the SED CC Politburo" personally presented birthday congratulations to Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED CC Politburo, in Berlin on 29 October. (31 October, p 1)

Erich Honecker received Rodrigo Cardenal Martinez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to the GDR, in Berlin on 27 October. (28 October, p 1)

Willi Stoph, member of the SED CC Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, personally presented birthday congratulations to Udo-Dieter Wange, CC member and minister of district managed industry and foodstuffs industry, in Berlin on 31 October. (1 November, p 2)

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED CC secretary, addressed a training course for leading generals, admirals, and officers of the National People's Army in Berlin on 27 October. (28 October, p 2)

Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED CC Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership, participated in an enterprise delegates conference of Halle Bezirk in Halle; date not given. (1 November, p 3)

Werner Eberlein, member of the SED CC Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership, held talks with the Presidium of the Magdeburg Jewish community in Magdeburg on 31 October. (1 November, p 3)

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED CC secretary, received Gao Yang, rector of the CPC CC College, in Berlin on 31 October. (1 November, p 2)

Werner Jarowski, Politburo member and SED CC secretary, attended an enterprise delegates conference at the VEB Sports Equipment in Schmalkalden during the weekend 29-30 October. (31 October, p 1)

Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED CC Politburo and minister of national defense, awarded titles to collectives of the National Peoples Army and the GDR Border Troops in Berlin; date not given. (29-30 October, p 2)

Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED CC secretary, received a delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Pak Song-pom, deputy director of the Mass Organizations Department, in Berlin on 31 October. (1 November, p 2)

Werner Krolkowski, member of the SED CC Politburo, attended a reception given by Hikmet Oezkan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the GDR, in Berlin on 28 October. (29-30 October, p 2)

Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED CC Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, received a Peruvian Communist Party delegation headed by Severino de la Cruz, CC member and director of the National Control Commission of the Peruvian Communist Party, in Berlin on 31 October. (1 November, p 3)

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED CC Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received a PRC study delegation led by Zhang Yanning, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Economic Reform, in Berlin on 28 October. (29-30 October, p 2)

Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, received Ake Wihtol, state secretary in the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Berlin on 31 October. (1 November, p 1)

USSR's Great October Revolution Commemorated

Leaders Greet Soviet Counterparts

AU0711153688 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 5 Nov 88 p 5

["Hungarian Leaders' Telegram of Congratulations"]

[Text] MSZMP General Secretary and Premier Karoly Grosz and Presidential Council President Bruno F. Straub sent the following telegram of congratulations to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

Esteemed comrades!

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on behalf of the Hungarian people, we convey our friendly greetings and good wishes to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and USSR Council of Ministers, and to the Soviet people on the 71st anniversary of the GOSR.

The victory of the GOSR and the creation of the first socialist state in the world opened up a new era of social progress. The achievements of the Hungarian people's revolutionary struggle are also closely related to the ideals of the Great October and are inseparable from their historically decisive effects.

The road covered by the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU in the past 7 decades has proved the power of Leninist ideals. Overcoming centuries of backwardness, your country has become one of the world's leading states, with a huge economic, scientific, and cultural potential. The new direction of restructuring has given new impetus to the struggle for the creation of a just social order.

The Hungarian public follows with lively interest and affinity the processes under way in the Soviet Union and the implementation of Leninist ideas. The 19th CPSU party conference confirmed the guidelines of the 27th CPSU Congress and committed itself to the democratization of the Soviet party and society, and to the reform of the country's political institutions. The decisions of the 19th CPSU conference have created favorable conditions for furthering the reform of the Soviet economic management, accelerating scientific-technological progress, and increasing the country's standard of living. The Soviet restructuring process is enriching the socialist world with its new experiences.

A change in and a renewal of socialist society are under way in both the Soviet Union and Hungary, under specific national conditions, and these changes will determine the development of our societies for a long time to come. Mutual confidence and understanding provide a firm basis for developing and modernizing our cooperation that will contribute to solving our topical political and economic tasks. The harmony prevailing in our parties' thinking and action, as well as the interest in each other's successes, contribute to this goal.

We attach particular importance to direct meetings between our citizens and to the further development of tourism and cultural exchanges in the relations between our countries and our peoples, relations that cover all areas of life. These areas of our cooperation are extremely important in strengthening a better mutual understanding. We acknowledge with satisfaction that the linking role played by the Hungarian national minority in the Soviet Union is being increasingly asserted within our bilateral relations.

The appeal of the GOSR for peace is in harmony with the current Soviet foreign policy initiatives that are aimed at making international relations healthier, creating a more secure world, and finding common solutions for the global problems facing mankind. The improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations, and the related improvement of East-West relations, also encourages Hungary to accept an active international role. Based on the foreign policy results we have achieved so far, we will continue to participate in the struggle for peace and security.

On this great holiday of the Soviet Union and of all progressive mankind, we express heartfelt wishes to you, and through you to the Soviet people, for further successes in your self-sacrificing struggle for socialism, progress, and peace.

Budapest Observances Described

LD0711170188 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] On the anniversary of the Great October Revolution the Hungarian national flag and the red banner of the international workers' movement were hoisted solemnly and with military honor on Gellert Hill in Budapest. In front of the parliament, the state flag was also hoisted solemnly with a military salute. A wreath-laying ceremony was held in Budapest in front of the Lenin Monument on Parade Square. Karoly Grosz, general secretary and premier, and Janos Kadar, party chairman, laid wreaths on behalf of the party Central Committee. Ministers of State Bruno F. Straub and Imre Pozsgay laid flowers of remembrance and respect on behalf of the Presidential Council. Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador to Budapest, also paid tribute. On behalf of the social and mass organizations Istvan Huszar, general secretary of the People's Front; Sandor Nagy, general secretary of SZOT [National Council of Trade Unions]; Csaba Hamori, first secretary of KISZ; Marton Ispanovits,

general secretary of the Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Antifascists; and Antal Apro, chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, laid wreaths.

The Armed Forces and organizations and the representatives of the capital's workers also paid their respects.

Grosz, Others Invited to Embassy

LD0711231288 Budapest MTI in English
1907 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 7 (MTI)—On Monday Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics to Hungary, gave a reception at the embassy on the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the national holiday of his country.

Present at the reception was Karoly Grosz, HSWP General Secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Janos Kadar, president of the HSWP, Bruno F. Straub, president of the Presidential Council, Istvan Stadinger, president of Parliament, members of the Political Committee and Central Committee and several ministers. Present were leading personalities of economic and social life. The diplomatic corps were also represented.

Pozsgay Awarded Soviet 'Order of Friendship'

LD0411223788 Budapest MTI in English
1416 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI)—The Federation of Soviet Friendship Societies awarded the Order of Friendship to Imre Pozsgay, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and minister of state. The decoration was presented on Monday by Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Szuos Criticizes Romania's Village Policy

LD0811121488 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1100 GMT 8 Nov 88

[Text] Our country relies on international support, and it considers the fate of the nationalities in Romania to be of European interest. This is what Matyas Szuos [secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee] told a reputable West German paper. The interview is outlined by our correspondent in Bonn, Zsolt Szalai:

[Szalai] Hungary hopes that the states of Europe will exert moral, political, and economic pressure on Romania in order to persuade President Ceausescu to abandon his policy of assimilation and to abandon his inhuman plan of village demolition. Matyas Szuos, secretary of the Central Committee, said this to Munich's SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG. The paper carried the interview twice in today's issue, summing up the essence on the first page, and verbatim further on.

Matyas Szuos said that our country relies on international solidarity because Europe's cultural heritage is in danger, to say nothing of the fate of several hundreds of thousands of Germans and 2 million Hungarians. This solidarity can be seen already. His personal impression, at his talks in Bucharest in September, is that the unfavorable international reaction seriously disturbs the Romanian leadership. It obviously cannot be a matter of indifference to Romania if the FRG, Yugoslavia, Austria, Finland, the European Parliament, or the U.S. Senate, take a stand against it. Now the Soviet Union has also stated its opinion.

The USSR could be the only state really able to exert political and economic pressure on Romania, but this would be risky from several viewpoints, noted the SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG correspondent. Matyas Szuos' reply to this was that Hungary has never sympathized with the so-called Brezhnev doctrine which formulated the limited sovereignty of the socialist states, and he would not like there to be a revival of this doctrine in Soviet-Romanian relations. "We do not want the big ones to tell the little ones what they should do". Here, however, it is an issue of the violation of European interests; everyone should have the right to state what annoys him, and those who violate human rights should be taken to task.

"Bonn's practice of buying the Germans in Romania for head-money cannot be very agreeable to you," said the reporter. "We understand that this is a solution out of necessity," the Central Committee secretary replied. "The situation of the Germans in Transylvania is different from that of the Hungarians there. At the same time, the Federal Republic's situation is entirely different from ours. It is a fact, however, that this buying is not the best method. Naturally, it would be much better if we were able to see an improvement of living conditions in Romania."

Poland's Malinowski Arrives for Official Visit

LD0311143188 Budapest MTI in English
1139 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 3 (MTI)—Roman Malinowski, marshal of the Polish Sejm, arrived in Hungary on an official visit on Thursday at the invitation of Istvan Stadinger, speaker of parliament. The Polish politician, who is also president of the United Peasants' Party, is to hold talks with Mr Stadinger, visit the Presidential Council, and meet Peter Medgyessy, deputy prime minister.

Economic Agreement Signed With Albania

LD0411095188 Budapest MTI in English
1648 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 3 (MTI)—An agreement on Hungarian-Albanian goods turnover and payments for 1989 was signed on Thursday in Budapest by Hungarian deputy minister for trade, Imre Dunai, and Albanian

deputy minister for foreign trade, Altin Ylli. The protocol envisages a turnover of 40 million roubles. This is identical to the level of turnover in 1988. Present at the signing ceremony was Clirim Muzha, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest embassy of Albania.

Modern engineering industry products represent a considerable share of Hungarian exports to Albania. These include installations necessary for reconstruction in the vegetable oil industry, as well as canning industry machines, measuring instruments and laboratory equipment. Hungarian companies mainly purchase cables, tobacco, spices and medicinal herbs from Albania.

Army Chief Pacsek Returns From Beijing

*LD0311152388 Budapest MTI in English
1854 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI)—On Wednesday, Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defence, returned to Budapest after an eight-day official friendly visit to China as the head of a military delegation. He was in China at the invitation of General Chi Haotian, chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army of China.

During his stay in Beijing, Lieutenant General Pacsek met General Qin Jiwei, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China. The Hungarian delegation visited several military units and schools and saw the historic and cultural sights of China.

Comments on PRC Relations

*AU0411121388 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP
in Hungarian 3 Nov 88 p 3*

[Interview with Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defense, by "KGY": "Renewing Military Ties With China"—given on his return to Budapest from a visit to the PRC, at Ferihegy Airport on 2 November]

[Text] As the mutual visits also prove, higher level Hungarian-Chinese military contacts have been renewed after 30 years. The head of the Main Political Directorate of the Chinese People's Liberation Army left Hungary last week, and Lt Gen Jozsef Pacsek returned from an 8-day official visit of friendship in the PRC on 2 November. We asked Jozsef Pacsek about the experiences of his trip.

[KGY] Was there any particular reason behind your recent visit to the PRC?

[Pacsek] The recent renewal of Hungarian-Chinese party and interstate relations made it possible for me to pay an official visit of friendship to the PRC as head of a small military delegation. I am convinced that the development of correct, progressive, and friendly relations between the armies of two countries engaged in socialist

construction is an organic part of their interstate relations. Therefore, the goal of my visit was to renew our military relations. Among others, I met with General Qin Jiwei, the PRC defense minister, and General Chi Haotian, chief of staff of the PRC People's Liberation Army. I can say with great satisfaction that we fully agreed on all the political and military policy issues we discussed. We exchanged views on several issues connected with defense policy. General Chi Haotian made an interesting statement when he said that, in this part of the world and also in a wider sense, one should create a defense policy that takes into consideration the conditions of lasting peace. During our talks with the Chinese defense minister, we also discussed the issue of Soviet-Chinese relations. General Qin Jiwei declared that they were striving to improve these relations. At the same time, he pointed out that there were certain conditions for this, but they were optimistic about the upcoming foreign ministerial meeting. Prior to our departure, the Hungarian military delegation was received by Li Qiming, member of the CPC Politburo and first secretary of the Beijing party committee, who spoke in detail about the need to further develop our bilateral party and state relations. He said that they were aware of our life and our problems. They thought that there were similar problems in both countries in many areas, and that they could make efficient use of our experiences.

[KGY] The development of Hungarian-Chinese military relations was, no doubt, also discussed during this visit.

[Pacsek] It turned out that we have similar concepts concerning the further development of the relations between our two armies. Our hosts think that the conditions are ripe for the continuation of military contacts. For my part, I expressed our hope for fruitful cooperation in the areas of military education, training, and military industry.

Indonesian Joint Committee Convenes in Budapest

*LD0511002288 Budapest MTI in English
1840 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI)—The first session of the Hungarian-Indonesian Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation was held in Budapest from November 2-4 under the chairmanship of Zoltan Gombocz, Hungarian deputy minister for trade, and Poedji Koen-tarso, general director of the Indonesian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The committee recommended methods to the governments of the two countries for improving conditions for companies to carry out their business. The minutes of the meetings were signed by the two co-chairmen.

The head of the Indonesian delegation met Peter Varkonyi, minister for foreign affairs, Istvan Torok, minister for trade [title as received], Imre Szabo, minister for

industry [title as received], Ferenc Szabo, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and Peter Lorincze, general secretary of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

Joint Ventures Agreed Upon With Denmark
LD0411115788 Budapest MTI in English
1108 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 4, 1988 (MTI-Econews)—The Hungarian-Danish Mixed Committee of Economic, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Cooperation held its 15th session in Budapest from October 31 to November 3.

The parties agreed that existing production cooperations could be expanded, and the opportunities for having more cooperation contacts and forming new joint ventures were given.

Trade turnover between Hungary and Denmark is expected to approximate last year's figure at USD 85 million and be more or less balanced.

Hungary exports to Denmark mainly chemical products, metallurgical basic materials, textile articles and semi-finished goods—these account for 40 per cent of the total export of USD 42 million. Various consumer goods account for another 40 per cent of export, and Hungary sells also various machines and food products to Denmark.

Half of the Danish export to Hungary is farm, chemical, paper and food industrial machinery components. Other items include instruments, chemical, food processing and agricultural equipment, these accounting for 17 per cent of Danish export to Hungary, as well as 10 million dollars worth of medicines, toys and food products a year.

There are, at present, two Hungarian-Danish ventures operating in Hungary. The one is Club Tihany Ltd, founded in 1985 with a capital of 498 million forints (USD 9.2 million) to promote tourism, and the other is Ferbau Building Components Ltd. of Fertod, set up in 1986 with a capital of 250 million forints (USD 4.6 million) to make and sell Hungarian Hung-Velux attic windows. This venture, founded by the Danish Kann Rasmussen Industri A/S and the Hungarian building cooperative of Fertod, started operation this year.

The Hungarian party handed over the Danish participants of the mixed committee meeting a list containing 63 titles on cooperation opportunities. Priority areas are food processing and meat processing in particular.

Berecz Interviewed on Central Committee Session
LD0211190388 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Interview with Janos Berlec, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, by correspondent Attila Balint, in Budapest on 2 November—live or recorded]

[Text] [Balint] The party Central Committee session is still going on at this time, and Janos Berecz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, is taking part in this briefing tonight in order to inform us about the debate on the first agenda point—that is, the domestic political situation and the party's tasks. Let me ask you to give a brief summary.

[Berecz] The first agenda point aroused (?profound) interest among the Central Committee members. Thirty-three people have spoken and three people gave their proposals in writing for the draft standpoint that is to be prepared. We have employed a new method: This time we did not send out a draft standpoint in advance, but it was drafted during the night, after the debate of the first day, so that today the Central Committee will again deal with the document in question.

Interest arose primarily because today's situation has to be faced very clearly. The party conference obliged, or urged and obliged, us to do this. On the other hand, it must be said very clearly what it is we wish to continue, with what want to break radically, or what we want to do in a different way from before. A great many people dealt with these issues in the debate.

[Balint] There still rings in my ear a statement we have heard for so many years, namely that Hungary's domestic political situation is stable. Has the Central Committee confirmed this, or did they polemicize about it in a different way?

[Berecz] That word was not even mentioned. What was said was that we have to strive for political stability, because the developing of the system of political institutions, the attaining of economic resurgence, require a relative social stability, (?and) this social stability will never be such that it should not contain debates, storms, new organizations [szervezoedések], confrontations and agreements, and resurgence.

[Balint] Have there been debates, storms, here at the Central Committee session as well? Could we perhaps hear some of the extremist standpoints, so that the listener might have a picture of what the debate itself was like after all?

[Berecz] Extremist standpoints exist first and foremost in the judgement of the situation, because the material experience of those who, let us say, have come directly from plants, workplaces, universities, institutions, is after all greater in regard to how they are pressed about

the situation by party members and by those outside the party. While others, who have a larger overview, think that perhaps it would not be tactful to use such strong expressions about the situation as those we have used.

[Balint] For example?

[Berecz] Well, mainly the words crisis, critical, phenomena, in our present-day economic and political situation; and then there are those who think that every new formation, organization, (?organized) movement represents some kind of turmoil [felfordulas], and then they shout for order. Meanwhile others say: Please, every birth is painful. And when there is a mass birth, then there is a fevered and painful condition in all of society. And it is this we have to know how to handle, without denying or overemphasizing its weaknesses.

[Balint] How much did the Central Committee deal with the evaluation of past years?

[Berecz] A great deal was said about the past 10-15 years, but I will not speak about this now. NEPSZABADSAG will carry it in fairly great detail tomorrow.

[Balint] What was agreed on in regard to the party's tasks? What standpoint has come into being?

[Berecz] We reviewed the party's tasks in this way: that the realization of the task-plan which we adopted after the party conference will have to be sped up. At that time we set deadlines of 2-3 years; but now the deadlines must be 6 months, 1 year, 1 and 1/2 years. And on the other hand, we really do not have to say that every assistance will have to be given to the basic organizations so that they might renew themselves and fulfill their tasks. And this agonizing which now exists in the party, as to whether there should be a party conference, whether there should be a new leadership, let us allow this, let them carry this through, live it through, as an experience, and let this party really be theirs. [sentence as heard]

[Balint] Did the question of power come up, and if so, in what form?

[Berecz] The question of power was not raised. What we are saying is that we are trying to realize political pluralism within the framework of the one-party system.

[Balint] I ask this because in the question of power—that is, as regards political pluralism—a certain division of powers is also involved.

[Berecz] The division of power will definitely be a part of our program. It is obvious that government work is much more independent. For example, the party is now discussing economic issues. However, it is not discussing next year's plan but the question of the guidelines on the basis of which next year's plan can be developed. It is entirely up to the National Assembly to review the economic situation and to decide what should happen next year. The taxation system is also fully within its

sphere of authority. In the draft standpoint there is a sentence saying that, according to the experiences so far, the taxation system must be reviewed. The expansion and the independence of the legal practice of the judiciary is also definitely a part of our program.

[Balint] Was the need for some sort of new program or new ideas raised?

[Berecz] There is a need for a new consensus. We are putting forward recommendations in connection with this to every organization in existence now which wants to renew itself, and to every organization which is now forming.

[Balint] Is the party trying to develop some sort of relationship of partnership?

[Berecz] A relationship of partnership which may be one of alliance, which may be built on dialogue, which may be temporary cooperation, and which may also be an adversary relationship.

[Balint] Several listeners have phoned in and so I have to put forth the following question: Why is it that this Central Committee session, which is dealing with internal political questions—that is, with questions which affect the whole of the population—has not received the same openness as the previous two sessions?

[Berecz] It will receive essentially the same openness, but a little later; it will begin tomorrow. This was primarily so that there should be no external circumstance influencing the Central Committee members against speaking firmly, decisively, and unequivocally. Let me add that the keynote speech was also such that it contained a number of debatable statements. I myself also argued about one or two things in it. However, this was necessary so there should be the right sort of debate, as there was in these 33 contributions.

Berecz Says Rivalry Rumors 'Without Foundation'
LD0611161088 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 0500 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] At a communist party aktiv in Nyiregyhaza Janos Berecz said the historical moment has come when the world's two strongest countries are interested in the continuation of reforms in Hungary. Speaking about the party affairs he emphasized that we cannot permit ourselves internal rivalry or confrontation. At the same time he admitted that there has been a certain amount of debate recently stemming from the fusion of the posts of party general secretary and prime minister. The double function of the general secretary and prime minister will cease this month and after that it may become clear to everyone that the rumors about rivalry are without foundation.

Worker-Peasant Government Anniversary Marked
LD0411231488 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] On the anniversary of the formation of the revolutionary worker-peasant government a commemoration and wreathlaying ceremony was held at Budapest's Republic Square this afternoon. Anna Lengyel reports:

[Lengyel] Several thousand young and old people have gathered with red carnations in their hands to bow their heads in respectful memory of the party headquarters defenders and to commemorate all those who sacrificed their lives defending socialism. Janos Berecz, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, was also present.

Budapest Party Committee Secretary Janos Barabas spoke. He emphasized that every person familiar with history and who thinks responsibly knows that what happened there is a tragic event in Hungarian history. An event whose lessons must live and exert an influence on present as well as future generations because today it again seems that these lessons have by no means mellowed into peaceful memories. The 13 tragic days—and within it this attack—the bloody and staggering events which demanded gratuitous sacrifices on the other side too, their destruction of human values and faith is a warning and memento for Hungarian society, said Janos Barabas.

He ended his speech thus: Those who came show by their presence that they know, understand, and accept both the lessons of the party's historical course as well as the tasks facing us. Making a democratic socialism prevail which unites both efficiency and humaneness is the prize for overcoming our tensions and crises. Democratic socialism carries the banner of freedom and we must now lay the foundations for the transition to this democratic socialism with comprehensive changes, deep-rooted reforms, and substantive renewal.

The memorial to the Heroes of People's Power at Republic Square was wreathed with flowers by First Secretary Mihaly Jasso, and Arnold Steiner, Budapest Party Committee secretary, on behalf of the committee, then those present also placed their flowers. The crowd of several thousand then marched to the Imre Mezo Street Cemetery where they laid wreaths first on the graves of those who heroically lost their lives defending the party headquarters, then on the memorial to those who lost their lives in the armed fighting against the counterrevolutionaries of 1956.

Grosz Interviewed by TIME Magazine
AU0711144688 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 4 Nov 88 p 6

[Text] In its latest issue of 7 November, TIME magazine published an interview with MSZMP General Secretary and Premier Karoly Grosz. In the interview, Karoly

Grosz spoke about his resignation as premier planned for 24 November, about democratization, about the expected unemployment levels in Hungary, and about the nature of pluralism in Hungary.

L. Kovacs Cited on Political, Economic Reform
PM0411092688 Madrid ABC in Spanish
28 Oct 88 p 44

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs by Javier Buendia in Madrid; date not given]

[Text] Madrid—Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs is visiting our country to prepare for MSZMP General Secretary Karoly Grosz' visit to Spain in November. Kovacs is in favor of the wind of reform blowing across East Europe and voiced his advocacy of a "comprehensive" reform of the socialist system, from the political field to the economic.

[Buendia] Hungary was the first Eastern bloc country to introduce economic reform—in about 1968—and with evident success. However this process seems to have stagnated in recent years. Why?

[Kovacs] There are several reasons for the stagnation of the reform process. In 1968 we did indeed believe that economic progress was possible without touching the political sphere, but we have realized that this was impossible. Not only we, but other socialist countries, too—including the Soviet Union—have made attempts at economic reform, but they did not combine it with political change. The results are there to be seen.

Another reason is that we perhaps placed too much emphasis on making the introduction of reforms gradual. We believed that the changes had to be carried out somewhat cautiously, but it was this caution that eventually paralyzed the reform process. It is as though we had wanted to change the traffic lanes from left to right on a divided highway but had decided to do it in stages—first the trucks, then the buses.... This is crazy. Such decisions have to be made once and for all. It can be summed up as a lack of courage.

Another reason was the ideological obstacles on the part of certain elements within the regime that we were unable to eliminate. They stubbornly defended certain ideological postulates such as full employment and the complete exclusion of unemployment. For them it was "heresy" to dismantle unproductive enterprises. And this was not confined to Hungary. Among our allies, too, such ideas of reform were considered too novel. This acted as a major curb on reforms. A final reason was the unfavorable international economic situation.

[Buendia] Has all this changed since 1987?

[Kovacs] We are trying to introduce improvements in all fields. Specifically, and as an example, the companies law allows entrepreneurs greater flexibility to employ up

to 500 staff. This was previously impossible, which curbed our enterprises' competitiveness. Furthermore the new laws that we have introduced grant capital greater mobility and we are trying to make foreign investments increasingly favorable. There is no longer any ban on foreign capital in a joint enterprise exceeding 49 percent of the total. On the contrary, there is the possibility of limited companies having 100 percent foreign capital. All this was once inconceivable, as was political reform. However, this is just the beginning. We want to make pluralism a reality in Hungary....

[Buendia] Could this pluralism that you mention become a multiparty system some day?

[Kovacs] It does not necessarily have to be so. This possibility is not ruled out but it is neither the starting point nor the precondition for the kind of political renewal process that we have in mind. Pluralism is not part of a multiparty system, but vice versa.

There are two extreme examples—the bourgeois multiparty system and the monolithic socialist single-party system. The latter does not have to exclude pluralism. The point is that hitherto no multiparty style of socialism has been developed, but it is by no means impossible either. There are several political organizations in Hungary, though they are not considered parties, but this is because those same organizations do not want to become parties, at least for the present. Yes, some of these organizations have expressed their desire to take part in elections. Soon there will be a law on associations that will adequately clarify the situation of these groups, which at present are merely tolerated and have no legal status of their own. I do not rule out the possibility that this multiparty situation could exist in the future.

[Buendia] What is the status of your country's economic cooperation with the EC?

[Kovacs] I could even make a joke about this. Look, Spain might buy only a single television set from Hungary in a whole year. This is a very extreme example, but all this is changing. The restrictions imposed by the EC are gradually being eliminated. With regard to less sensitive [as published] products (electronic technology,) the restrictions will be eliminated within a year. By 1992 many others of the restrictions that the EC has hitherto imposed on exchanges of our products will be eliminated. This was the substance of the accord signed in September in Brussels, which creates opportunities for cooperation in industry, customs matters, and so forth. The accord opens up a number of possibilities and is a very good thing inasmuch as we have restored economic relations with the EC. However, this cooperation must be increased in the future. Hungary wants to link itself with Europe in order to close the existing breach between East and West, and to this end we are willing to introduce the necessary political reform to enable this process of rapprochement to take place.

New March Front Debates Economic Reform
LD0511214488 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Laszlo Gardai reports from the debate held by the New March Front.

[Gardai] The debate began with the fire brigade agreeing that the audience would be allowed to go onto the stage, for there was no room elsewhere.

Historian Szilard Ujhelyi spoke in his introduction about the legacy which remains one of the most important for the movement. Power cannot operate without adequate supervision. He pointed out at the same time that many people distance themselves from the distortions of the 1950's in words, but looking for excuses, they say this goes hand in hand with socialism.

The March Front, he said, urges the establishment of a national dialogue with the broadest possible participation.

Ivan Vitanyi said that the front wishes to continue the endeavors of the old March Front. The most important question is: Which direction to go? It is not a question of consolidating the present conditions, of preserving the present situation, but of how we can resolve the crisis. An economy capable of functioning, a democratic, pluralistic civil society, is needed. And democracy can only operate under a multiparty system. The question is: How can that stage be reached? The most important issue, therefore, is how to make the transition, if only because we have always had problems with this transition. Let's look back in history to 1948, 1919, 1945, 1953, and finally 1969. After bursts of activity, we were always beaten down, he said. This nation must one day finally succeed in something. Ivan Vitanyi said that he would like to wake up to find a decent democracy, in a country where there is a multiparty system. Naturally, it is also necessary for the leadership to want this. For us to create democracy, everyone must build from inside, too. For this, however, culture and a system of institutions is needed, he said.

Economist Laszlo Antal also spoke about the failure of the Stalinist model. This system is based on the exclusion of the market and the self-organization of society. The return of capital is the fundamental interest of every society. Here in Hungary, this system does not operate. Economic reform does not exist without political change. Those who speak only about the transformation of the economy do not wish to tackle the political conflicts.

Over the past 10 years there has been a gradual loss of illusions. Not even the leadership feels at ease in this situation, for it cannot supervise the process as it sees fit.

A reform of property relations is needed where it is only financial interest which is determining. The state must withdraw from operative work. The party cannot interfere in the market. Parliament must supervise how far state support can go. Complete neutrality of competition is needed where protection, as well as dependence, ceases.

If we give up administrative limitations, then money must rule. Whoever has no money must go bankrupt.

Laszlo Antal said that he has limited confidence that this reform will manage to be implemented because this program does not have a social motivating force. The only promise is individual entrepreneurial freedom, but it must be acknowledged that a modern economy without a market of striking power does not exist. Therefore, it is irresponsible to promise great changes within a short space of time.

Democratic Forum Meets, Discusses Plans

LD0511235288 Budapest MTI in English
2215 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI)—The Hungarian Democratic Forum (MDF) has held a rally to recruit members in Kecskemet. At the event, Sandor Lezsak, member of the acting presidium, gave a briefing about the work and targets of the independent political organization before more than 300 participants.

Among other things, he summed up the experience of the period since September 3, 1988—the day of the MDF meeting at Lakitelek—underlining the positive changes that can be perceived both in the relations of the organization and the widening of political openness. He said that currently the MDF has 350 local organizations throughout the country, rallying some 10,000 people. Rallies to recruit members are to be held in each county before mid-December.

Several announcements and appeals were made at the meeting. The county rally, for example, joined the initiative of Kiskunhalas that each Hungarian village and city choose a twin settlement in Transylvania, thereby trying to hinder the implementation of the village-raiding programme.

Budapest Committee Makes Personnel Changes

LD0511073688 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] The Budapest party committee supports the convening of a communist aktiv in the capital in the second half of November. The body heard a briefing this morning about the latest Central Committee session, about political openness, and about the renewal of information dissemination. The Budapest party committee has decided that in the future its sessions will be normally open, even for the mass communication. Finally, the body relieved—with recognition of their merits—Zoltan

Koeteles and Ferenc Markovics from their membership of the Executive Committee and their posts as secretaries. They were released owing to their being entrusted with an important state mission.

Decides on Openness

LD0511074188 Budapest Television Service
in Hungarian 1830 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] From now on, the sessions of the Budapest party committee generally will be open to the public. The body, at its expanded consultation today, decided on this. At the session, they accepted the standpoint of the Budapest party committee about political openness [nyilvanossag], and the renewal of providing information. They emphasized that advance information will be made regular, as well as the involving of the Budapest party membership and population in the preparation of decisions. The Budapest party committee will reduce the sphere of secret and confidential documents, eliminating those methods that obstruct open-spirited party work.

SZOT Presidium Disapproves of Wage Reduction

AU0311124288 Budapest NEPSZAVA
in Hungarian 1 Nov 88 pp 1,3

[“DL”-signed report: “The Trade Unions Do Not Approve the Planned Reduction of Real Wages—Position on the Expected Effects of Next Year’s Plan—National Trade Union Conference Planned for 2-4 December”]

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] held a meeting on 31 October. The Presidium called for a meeting of the SZOT to be held on 4 November and proposed that it should deal with topical economic and social issues, debate organizational and personnel issues, and should decide on the national trade union conference. [passage omitted]

The Presidium proposed the following agenda of the national conference: the situation of the trade union movement and the main trends of its renewal; the content of the trade unions’ activity of representing and defending interests; the main principles of modifying the trade unions’ statute; and organizational and personnel issues. [passage omitted]

The Presidium concluded that, according to the present state of planning activity, considerable differences persist between the government concepts and the trade union demands on issues directly affecting the workers. The Presidium concluded with regret that, despite the previously voiced trade union proposals, the economic plan for 1989 is reckoning with a stagnation of the gross domestic product. [passage omitted]

The trade unions cannot accept the planned reduction of real wages. The SZOT Presidium does not regard the planned price increases—and particularly the structure of this increase—as the proper path to follow. [passage omitted]

The SZOT Presidium also discussed the draft report on the sphere of authority and statute of the National Council of Interest Coordination. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, the Presidium listened to a report on the recent session of the World Federation of Trade Unions in New Delhi and the activity of the Hungarian delegates to this meeting.

SZOT Chairman Nagy Addresses 4 Nov Session
LD0411222188 Budapest MTI in English
2147 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI)—The bulk of the burdens accompanying the favourable economic changes is being carried by the population. The rate of increase in the consumer price level is faster than planned. In the remainder of the year, real wages are expected to drop by 8 percent, real incomes by 1 percent and personal consumption by 3 percent. So said Sandor Nagy, general secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions (SZOT), during the Friday session of the body.

He said the trade unions were striving to alleviate the growing tension, but the results so far had been modest and controversial. In connection with the latest meeting of SZOT and Government officials, he stated that such meetings in the future should reach agreement on questions concerning workers' living and working conditions in general, while issues related to working conditions, wages and other things in various trades ought to be settled under the collective bargaining system at sectoral trade union level.

The general secretary informed the body that the next meeting of SZOT and Government leaders, due in the second half of November, would return to questions left open at the previous discussion.

With regard to the 1989 national economic plan, Mr Nagy said the trade unions were continuing their debate with the government concerning the price level, the pattern of price rises and trends in real wages and real incomes. The trade unions find it impossible to accept the planned measure of reducing real wages and the intended price rises announced so far. The National Trade Union Conference would also have to contemplate these questions, he said.

Speaking about the latest session of the HSWP Central Committee, the general secretary said that shortly after completing current analysing work, the economic load on the country would also be publicized in numerical terms. In possession of concrete figures, the trade unions would have to consider what aims could be realistic to

set for the movement, he added, and pointed out that the majority of members had confidence in the trade unions and the renewal of the movement. Towards this end, it was necessary to restore the personal political credit of trade union leaders, and those who are no longer capable of this should be dismissed, he said. Finally, Mr Nagy drew attention to the importance of trade union cooperation with other social forces and governmental agencies in helping the country to overcome its present difficulties.

Scientific Workers Unions Outline Program
LD0211140088 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] The Democratic Trade Union of Scientific Workers [TDDSZ] and the Trade Union of Scientific Workers [TUDOSZ] outlined their programs today in the headquarters of the National Association of Hungarian Journalists. During our broadcast, Erno Kardos reported by telephone from the location.

[Kardos] It was dissatisfaction which brought both trade unions to life, dissatisfaction because of the public employees trade union's narrow-minded, and as they alleged, Stalinist practice, and on the other hand, because of the lack of professional esteem for scientific workers, which could carry the country toward crisis, representatives of the two trade unions said nearly unanimously at the press briefing.

Initially, science workers wanted to create a joint trade union with SZOT [National Trade Union Council], but owing to SZOT's rigid attitude of rejection, TDDSZ does not even believe any more that the nationalized trade unions can enter into unity of action. As an example, mention was made of the way in which, when creating the Labor Code, it was possible to disregard in a spectacular manner the opinions of 4 million people, and how easy it is for the leading staff of SZOT to let this happen.

In spite of this, the other organization, the TUDOSZ, remains a member of SZOT, because in their opinion—this is how they called it—a nationalized trade union can still be transformed from within, or perhaps can be activated by reforms. The representatives of both trade unions, of the TDDSZ and TUDOSZ, denied that they might be rival trade unions. Although the independent, democratic trade union was formed, at first, and then the TUDOSZ was created within SZOT, neither did the latter organization come forth out of some minister's side-pocket since its basic statutes resemble those of its partner outside SZOT more than those of the Hungarian trade unions, and they also deny the principle of democratic centralism and reject the role of trade unions as line managers.

At present, the more radical TDDSZ has fewer members—at least this is how the representatives explained it—because many future members fear that there might be trouble over their different opinions, and their attempt to manifest and assert this through an organization.

Federation of Hungarian Gypsies Established

AU0411101488 Budapest MTI in English
0758 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 2/11/1988—The Democratic Federation of Gypsies in Hungary has been established in Budapest. President Gyula Naday told MTI that the provisional leadership strove for the uniform and democratic representation of all strata of the Gypsy population which are still separated from one another like the casts, and show great differences in their past, social conditions, and education. The federation is to organize local representations in the counties and some villages with Gypsy population, and plans to achieve that the Gypsy be treated as a national minority. It strives for unity and cooperation with the former organizations of the Gypsies, and the Gypsy paper.

The initiators of the federation urge more consistent action against discrimination in education and employment which is still experienced. They wish to help eliminate handicaps in education, and if required, support retraining schemes so that the Gypsy should not become jobless. At attain these aims [as received], the federation is to grant scholarships and invite competitions. The federation will also deal with labour exchange and organize courses.

Poll Taken on Unemployment as Social Phenomenon

AU0311143988 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 2 Nov 88 p 5

[Excerpts] The Hungarian Public Opinion Research Institute has repeatedly analyzed the opinion of the

Hungarian population concerning employment problems and its opinion on the reasons behind the phenomenon of unemployment.

The results of these opinion polls show an increased awareness of the dangers inherent in unemployment. [passage omitted]

According to a representative survey of 1,000 people carried out in the spring of 1988, 83 percent of these people were aware of the employment problems in Hungary, and 88 percent thought that we would have to face these problems in the future. Almost the same number of people, some 84 percent, said that "there will be people in the coming years who will be out of work for a specific period of time."

Some years ago these figures were considerably lower. In 1984, for example, when these questions were analyzed for the first time, only half of the people surveyed mentioned such problems. [passage omitted]

The people surveyed expressed their opinions on the phenomenon of unemployment in connection with four situations. Unemployment is mentioned primarily in connection with the liquidation of enterprises and the firing of personnel. (Some 65 percent of the people surveyed thought that an unemployed person is one whose enterprise has been liquidated and cannot find alternative work; 67 percent thought that an unemployed person is one who has been fired and is unable to find work; the same proportion was 33 and 38 percent in 1984, and 49 and 54 percent in 1987.) A smaller percentage of the public think of unemployment in the instances where young people are starting their careers and housewives are looking for a job. (The percentage here was 49 and 39 respectively in the spring of 1988.) [passage omitted]

October Revolution Festivities, Messages

Letters Sent to USSR

LD0711175288 Warsaw PAP in English 1630 GMT 7
Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 7—In connection with the 71st anniversary of the Great October Revolution, Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski sent congratulatory letters to chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Avgust Voss, and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Yuriy Christodoradnov, of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In the letters Malinowski stressed that the transformations currently taking place in both countries reach to the sources of the October Revolution as well as the Polish revolution. These transformations, maintaining the existing differences, mutually inspire and enrich each other.

Malinowski also expressed the conviction that they will develop at an accelerated pace which is served by new forms of mutual contacts and cooperation on the international arena.

Leaders Attend Soviet Reception

LD0811000188 Warsaw PAP in English 2316 GMT 7
Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 7—Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Poland Vladimir Brovnikov gave a reception here today in connection with the 71st anniversary of the October Revolution.

The reception was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Tadeusz Mlynczak, Jan Dobraczynski, members of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the PUWP CC. Present was also Zenon Komender, members of Sejm's Presidium vice-premiers.

The reception, held in a very sincere and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by delegations of the main board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and of the Soviet Army's northern group.

Gala Concert Held in Warsaw

LD0711233988 Warsaw PAP in English 2227 GMT 7
Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 7—The most prominent event among Polish celebrations marking the 71st anniversary of the October Revolution was today's gala concert held in Warsaw, attended among others, by Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Speaker of the Sejm Roman Malinowski, Alfred Miodowicz, Marian Orzechowski, Zenon Komender, PRON members, city authorities.

Present was also Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Poland Vladimir Brovnikov, delegation of the main board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, headed by first

secretary of the CPSU Regional Committee in Riazan Leonid Khitrin and a delegation of the Soviet Army's Northern Group, headed by General Ivan Korbutolev.

During the gala meeting the floor was taken by Marian Orzechowski and Vladimir Brovnikov.

The gathered were entertained by the state song and dance ensemble "Slask" and the Staastate song and dance ensemble of Cossacks from the Don region.

Further Reportage on Thatcher's Official Visit

Jaruzelski Speech at Dinner

AU0711132788 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4
Nov 88 p 2

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, at a dinner given in honor of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Warsaw on 3 November]

[Text] Esteemed Prime Minister!
Esteemed British visitors!

The first visit to Poland by the head of a British Government is an event of great significance for bilateral relations. It is also of significance for Europe as a whole. We nurture the hope that it will initiate a new, higher stage in our cooperation and will produce lasting and mutually advantageous results.

With this thought in mind, on behalf of the highest state authorities of the PPR, I warmly welcome Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister of the Government of the United Kingdom, to Polish soil.

I am welcoming you in Warsaw, the capital of a proud and invincible people that earned the highest respect of your countrymen during World War II in the struggle against the common Nazi enemy. Thousands of Polish veterans are still alive today, men who fought in Allied ranks on land, on sea, and in the air—at Narvik, at Tobruk, in Italy, and in the British Isles. That is our common historical capital.

We recall with respect the role of Great Britain in crushing the criminal Hitlerite state. At the same time, the course that the war took was such that only two Allied flags—Polish and Soviet—were raised on the ruins of Berlin. For us, this is a great source of national pride as well as a lesson of lasting importance.

That was almost half a century ago. Profound changes have taken place in the world since then. Europe has traveled a long road since those immediate postwar days of hope, a road covering the dangerous years of the cold war and extending to the realism that exists today.

Your visit is taking place at an important time in history. New ways of thinking are establishing their presence with increasing boldness. Detente in international relations is becoming increasingly tangible. Radical political and economic changes are taking place in Poland. A Polish model of democratic and humanist socialism is taking shape. Conditions for broad social accord are ripening.

I believe that differences between our societies with respect to institutions, historical experience, and present-day realities present no obstacle to understanding the essence of the profound reforms and irreversible process of renewal that are taking place in Poland.

Esteemed Prime Minister, experience shows that words are the cheapest commodity on the world market. The past years have confirmed the truth of the saying that "a friend in need is a friend indeed."

Polish society suffered greatly as result of Western sanctions. Economic relations with your country still have not been fully normalized. Today, the main criterion for gauging credibility as a partner and real intentions toward Poland is the degree of readiness to engage in genuine and dynamic cooperation based on mutual respect.

In having you as our visitor, we are hosting an outstanding statesman who is held in high esteem in world politics. Your pragmatism and loyalty to the tradition of realism in British political thought is widely known. We, too, are ridding ourselves of naivete and political sentimentality. Apart from understandable differences, today's talks showed, above all, that our views on many important views converge in a way that merits attention. That is how we understand the essence of constructive dialogue.

The most important thing at the present is to provide the new stage of our cooperation with an appropriate material and political content in concrete terms. We hope that there is no lack of decisions of this kind. We, for our part, are in favor of a significantly greater British presence in Poland.

Esteemed Prime Minister, Europe is seeking new paths. A vision of a "common European home" is emerging. This represents a great opportunity for all of us: from Lisbon to Sverdlovsk, from Edinburgh to Palermo. Our country is a passionate advocate of this great idea.

The expansion of economic cooperation is of special importance. The signatories of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act assumed an unambiguous commitment to this effect. We hope that the so-called second basket decisions will not remain largely on paper, which has been the case until now.

Poland is ready to engage in more extensive, mutually advantageous cooperation. While seeking greater efficiency within CEMA, we are simultaneously striving to establish constructive cooperation with the EEC and to comprehensively expand bilateral and multilateral relations with all our partners in and beyond Europe.

We know that you have a personal interest in human rights issues. We share the view that human rights are of a universal humanist value and are an integral part of European political culture. Almost every country has reason to be proud of some of what it has achieved in this area, but almost every country has also had various painful and even shameful episodes in its past. Historically and in terms of the current situation, there is no reason why Poland should have any complexes with respect to human rights. So we find double standards of morality and a selective approach to human rights, the division between greater and lesser ones, something alien.

Over the last few centuries our people has traveled a thorny path and has experienced its Shakespearean "to be or not to be." Thus, it is well acquainted with the price of security and stability as a state. Fate was much kinder to many other peoples. This is something that should not be forgotten by anyone who views things from the heights of a position of wealth, which has, after all, been acquired in very different ways.

It is not possible to understand the complicated institutional and economic differences—differences that have their historical roots—that exist in today's world by relying on outdated stereotypes. Pluralism with respect to institutional forms, the coexistence of monarchies and republics, and the rejection of uniformity in domestic policy are all elements that constitute an inseparable part of European civilization. Respect for this diversity, the abandonment of political crusading, and observance of the principles of non-interference and the sovereign equality of states make up the inviolable cornerstone of constructive and peaceful cooperation between the peoples on our continent.

I am convinced that the successful expansion of Anglo-Polish relations will represent a valuable contribution to an all-European process. Our countries' positions in existing political and military alliances create an opportunity for effectively supporting and stimulating positive trends toward detente and disarmament.

We are receptive to all substantive proposals and counterproposals. This goal is also served by the Polish plan, whose content I could sum up in one sentence: fewer weapons in the heart of Europe and more mutual confidence based on appropriate control measures. The proliferation of suspicions and charges in this domain will not be a substitute for the cooperation that the peoples on our continent await.

Esteemed Prime Ministers and esteemed British visitors, our talks so far have been frank, business-like, and productive. I think that they will benefit the development of relations between Great Britain and the PPR as well as the cause of peace in Europe. I hope that the rest of your stay in our country will be accompanied by the same climate of friendship and that you will have fond memories of traditional Polish hospitality.

Once again, Prime Minister, I respectfully welcome you. I propose a toast to her Royal Highness, to your health and happiness, to peace in Europe, and to a bright future for relations between our states and peoples.

Thatcher's Activities in Warsaw

LD0411040788 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 3—Thursday was the second day of the official visit paid to Poland by Prime Minister of Great Britain Margaret Thatcher. The highlight of the day—which was full of events, meetings and talks—was the talk between Margaret Thatcher and Wojciech Jaruzelski and also the continuation of the exchange of views between the Polish and British prime ministers.

In the evening, during a dinner given in honour of the British Prime minister, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Margaret Thatcher assessed in their addresses the hitherto development of Polish-British relations and expressed the will to broaden contacts and cooperation between the two states.

Also today Margaret Thatcher had an opportunity to get acquainted with the history and present day of Warsaw. She visited the Warsaw Royal Castle and went to the Hala Mirowska shopping centre.

[PAP-part two not received; Warsaw PAP in English at 1850 GMT on 3 November transmits a correction to PAP-part two, adding the following as the final paragraph of the part: Also on Thursday a meeting was held between Polish Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.]

Also this morning Margaret Thatcher arrived at the Royal Castle in Warsaw where she saw the screening of a documentary on the war destruction and the reconstruction of the capital of Poland.

Accompanied by the castle's director Aleksander Gieysztor and Vice Minister of Culture and the Arts Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynczyk, Thatcher visited some halls of the castle which was razed to the ground during World War Two and today stands completely rebuilt. She also signed the castle's visitor's book.

Speaking about her impressions of the building, the British prime minister said: "This is absolutely beautiful. It's different from Buckingham Palace, of course. I am impressed with the way it has been restored. It is really lovely. It really must be the symbol of Warsaw to many, many people."

At Hala Mirowska Market

After a few-minute ride along Warsaw streets, Mrs. Thatcher arrived at one of Warsaw's most popular shopping centres—the Hala Mirowska market.

This morning it seemed as if everyone came shopping at the same hour—some people to see one of the most popular contemporary politicians, others in the hope of doing better shopping.

As she entered the shopping mall, Mrs. Thatcher was welcomed with the applause of Warsaw residents. She shook hands with several people and greeted the rest by waving her hand. The prime minister's purchases—made for zlotys borrowed from Ambassador Barret—included jam, honey, fresh apples and tomatoes. Mrs. Thatcher also bought a big jar of pickled mushrooms which cost 6 thousand zlotys and a jar of horse-radish. "I try to get things that will travel. It's a Polish delicacy," she said. Mrs. Thatcher seemed surprised by the low prices. She outright told a stallholder: It's cheap here."

The prime minister stopped in various departments several times. Women standing in line for meat and cheese said it seemed that supplies were better that day though no new goods were made available. Leaving the market with her purchases placed in a green plastic bag, Mrs. Thatcher was presented with a gift of red roses by an owner of one of the private flower stalls.

At the British Council

The next point of the program was a visit to the British Council which has operated in Poland for 50 years. Margaret Thatcher unveiled a plaque commemorating her visit to the institute and the 50th anniversary of its operation in Warsaw.

The institute's chairman, Mr. Richard Alford welcomed the British prime minister, briefing her on the work of the centre while stressing the continuity and consistency of its activities in Poland. He also added that the institute received additional funds to expand its operations next year. Alford announced that the Polish minister of culture would open a festival in Glasgow on Nov. 4 which is to bring Polish culture of the eighties closer to British society.

Taking the floor, Thatcher thanked the institute's staff for their "very good work", stressing at the same time the need for a centre of this kind particularly in Warsaw—as a "little bit of Britain in Warsaw", a centre which welcomes all Polish citizens. The prime minister assured

the chairman of the British Council in Warsaw that he would receive "a good proportion of the extra money" earmarked every year for the development of institutes of this kind.

During the visit to the institute, Thatcher met with Polish Minister of Education Prof. Jacek Fisiak and held a touching meeting with Prof. Dobrzycka, a longtime and merited English language expert whom Mrs. Thatcher asked where she studied. Among other places in Sheffield, the professor replied. The prime minister added that this was presumably not at the same time as she did.

The meeting, which proceeded in a nice and warm atmosphere, concluded with the prime minister's talks with the institute's staff.

Meeting With Members of the Consultative Council

The Consultative Council to the President of the Council of State is a rostrum for free speech, stated Wladyslaw Silanowicki, a lawyer who took part in a meeting of a group of members of this body with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher held in the Sejm (parliament) building.

It was also attended by: Halina Skibniewska, Aleksander Gieysztor, Julian Auleytnier, Aleksander Legatowicz, Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Andrzej Tymowski, Jan Szczepanski, Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, Maciej Giertych, Jarema Maciszewski, and Kazimierz Secomski.

They replied to many questions about first and foremost the composition, tasks and concrete activities of the council in the political system of the country.

Asked after the meeting by newsmen what the prime minister inquired about, Prof. Legatowicz replied: Mrs. Margaret Thatcher took interest in the topics of the work of the council and how these topics were arrived at. Moreover, she asked what we specifically advised to the president of the Council of State.

Prof. Maciej Giertych added that the prime minister asked whether the debates of the council were open. We replied in the positive, explaining that the materials from the debates were published, Giertych said.

Commentary on Visit

LD0511101788 Warsaw PAP in English 1119 GMT 5
Nov 88

[By PAP commentator Tadeusz Jacewicz]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 4—The first ever visit to Poland by a British prime minister has ended. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's meetings and talks with General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski enabled both sides to acquaint themselves more precisely with

each countries' stands on important international problems, with the internal policies of both states and the possibilities of the development of bilateral cooperation. The sides talked about the future of Europe as a continent which must act in close cooperation between both its parts.

The positions of the leaders of states which in their blocs are number one allies of the superpowers had to differ as to the systemic and ideological principles. This is normal and accepted. Today, differences of this kind cannot be a hindrance in pragmatic cooperation wherever it is needed and profitable for both sides. The three days of Margaret Thatcher's visit to Poland can be bound together with such a brace.

The British prime minister recalled the joint struggle of Polish and British soldiers against the Nazi reich and the grateful memory the British have about the Poles' heroism. These special, emotional historical links should, however, be transformed into close ties of contemporary economic, financial, technological, cultural and scientific cooperation. Here the situation is worse. Great Britain, which in Mrs. Thatcher's own description is a great mercantile nation does not utilize the possibilities of doing business with Poland which are considerable and attractive.

Economic cooperation with developed Western countries is needed by Poland but it is also needed by our current and potential partners. The consciousness of this fact is slowly reaching ruling elites for which political considerations, which are not always rational from our point of view, still obscure the need for the normalization of economic relations. The speedy elimination of this anomaly lies in Poland's interest and also in the interests of Europe.

The economic policy of the new Polish Government is similar to the actions which Mrs Thatcher carried out after coming to power. Poland is presently undertaking them and has a right to expect that the process of bold reforms will take place in conditions of friendly, business-like cooperation with foreign countries, including Great Britain.

Comparison of Thatcher Speech

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 4 November on page 2 carries the text of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's speech at the 3 November Warsaw dinner given in her honor by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The TRYBUNA LUDU report, entitled "Margaret Thatcher's Speech at the Palace of the Council of Ministers," has been compared with the PAP English version published in the 7 November East Europe DAILY REPORT, page 23, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph one, line one reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:
[Text] Mr General Jaruzelski, Mr Premier Rakowski,
your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,... (omitting
dateline, adding new paragraph)

Jaruzelski Interviewed by THE GUARDIAN
*AU0711171988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2
Nov 88 p 5*

[Interview with PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski by THE GUARDIAN correspondent Hella Pick: "Experience Has Taught Us To Be Realistic"—31 October in Warsaw]

[Text] [Pick] Poland has a new premier and a new government. Roundtable discussions with Lech Walesa, representatives of the Catholic Church, and the government are being prepared. What, in your view are the limits of political reforms and aspirations to achieve credibility? How far are you willing to advance political pluralism?

[Jaruzelski] If you had asked Oliver Cromwell about his vision of the limits of constitutional reform then probably his answer would not have much relevance to the present situation in your country. That is why I would prefer to refrain from definitions designed to have a long period of validity.

However, I can easily define rational limits within which sociopolitical and economic reforms in Poland can take place. I am emphasizing the word "rational." Poles are frequently blamed for day-dreaming or being inclined to fantasize. I think that today we are far from that. Bitter experience has taught us realism. We have abandoned many illusions.

The limits about which you have asked me are determined by objective interests of the sovereign, socialist Polish state in its secure frontiers, that is, by what the French call the "raison d'etat." We are not fixing any limits based on arbitrary premises, because every society grows, matures, and gets rich in experience. What seemed unacceptable yesterday becomes obvious today. This means that change has its roots in the very essence of history. However, there are changes that push back a nation by an entire epoch, as illustrated by Hitlerite Germany. That is why we are in favor of a broad, long-term understanding of the "limits" about which you have asked me.

However, I want to state that we will not permit, under any circumstances, any encroachment on the limit of the security of the state and the people.

[Pick] The West has always taken considerable interest in the Polish leadership's attitude toward L. Walesa and Solidarity. Rightly or wrongly, there is a tendency to judge the Polish Government's actions in terms of its willingness to find a *modus vivendi* with Solidarity. Can

you explain what prompted you to reverse your long-held position and to initiate a dialogue with Walesa? Do you now accept a place and role for an independent trade union in Poland? Are there any circumstances under which you would be prepared to legalize Solidarity?

[Jaruzelski] We are, of course, well aware of the interest taken by the West in certain persons and groups in Poland. If you will excuse my sarcastic comment, it sometimes seems surrealistic when politicians who could hardly be called friendly toward trade unions in their own countries are demanding that Poland grant to trade unions the rights which they fought against in their country. Well, politics is also made up of amusing elements.

Moreover, I want to explain that the "sociopolitical map" of contemporary Poland is far more complicated than the one which is frequently described in Western media. We are striving to shape a new coalition model of government together with the ZSL and the SD, each of them being a genuine political force. We are heading for a further expansion of the coalition to include the opposition forces.

With regard to the former Solidarity trade union, I know nothing of the change in the position of the Polish authorities in this respect. We recognized the movement as one of the important manifestations of the justified dissatisfaction of the workers class. We wanted to cooperate loyally with it. We did not hide our concern when it started to transform itself into an antistate organization through the efforts of professional anticommunists. If you wish to look at my speeches from those days, which have been published in English by PERGAMON PRESS, you will see that they have not lost their topicality throughout these past years.

After the introduction of martial law, we have frequently stressed on various occasions that fundamental provisions of that movement are close to us. However, we have consistently rejected and continue to reject whatever was implanted in that movement in order to use it as a typical "Trojan horse."

I can substantiate my statements. Let me once again recall that a majority of the present trade union members are former Solidarity members, including Chairman Alfred Miodowicz. Former Solidarity members are members of our political parties, including their leading echelons, of the bodies of power, and of other organizations. For example, Jan Kulaj, chairman of the former rural Solidarity is a member of the Consultative Council attached to the State Council chairman. We do not know whether your readers are aware of those facts.

I cannot agree with the view that supposedly we have recently withdrawn from our previous positions or have crucially changed our views. Let me remind you that on 30 October 1981, I put forward exactly the same proposal which we are putting forward now: to set up the

Council of National Conciliation. Four days later I met with the then Archbishop Glemp and Lech Walesa. It was not the authorities' fault that that meeting did not produce the expected results.

It is therefore hard to speak about an "incurable" conflict between the authorities and the former Solidarity. However, there still exists a conflict between the state authorities and the groups that want to dismantle the state. There is nothing sensational in that. Her Majesty's Government would certainly not be ready to negotiate with persons who seek to destabilize its legal and constitutional order. Why should things be different in Poland?

We are patiently looking for ways and means to overcome the present deadlock in Poland's life. Not so long ago I said that not desperation but determination led us to the decision to set up the roundtable. I want to assure you that we do not see our offer as a gesture of magnanimity or as a "life belt." It is simply one of many possible actions.

You have asked for the definition of an "independent trade union." This is a delicate matter, because I am being interviewed by a correspondent of a popular British daily. Defeats and humiliations of trade unions in your country would rather induce me to ask you many questions.

As for the Polish trade unions, they have recently proved their independence to the extent that they played a leading role in bringing down the previous government. From what I know, Mr Scargill did not succeed in doing that. So where does the line of "independence" really run?

Nor am I sure whether TUC [Trade Unions Congress] is really independent from the Labor Party. We in Poland also have no grounds for trusting those activists of the former Solidarity who boast of their independence and yet take \$3 million from the U.S. federal budget. As you see, the issue is not what you call "legalization," but elementary guarantees of the partner's credibility.

It is precisely the roundtable that offers the opportunity to reach agreement and to find an optimum model of trade unions in Poland.

[Pick] Since 1981 there have been several attempts at economic reform in Poland, but none have succeeded in resolving the economic crisis. In the light of previous experience, what radical measures need to be taken now in order to improve living standards, which your people continue to demand?

[Jaruzelski] All previous reforms were limited to a more or less successful modification of the existing centralized economic model. As time passed, the limits of that

model of the extensive economy began to become exhausted, and this is the primary reason for a slowdown in the growth rate, followed by stagnation and crisis.

Since July 1981, that is, since the ninth party congress, we have continued deep-reaching reforms, ones reaching to the very foundations of our socioeconomic life. It can hardly be expected that one could change overnight the structures, habits, and mechanisms shaped in the course of 4 decades.

However, I think that we are on the right path. The new government, which had begun its work under the most difficult conditions, can and should accelerate and radicalize the "technical" realization of the reform process. That we are determined to do that is attested to by the fact that a private entrepreneur, one who is most scientifically talented, was appointed minister of industry. He has what it takes, so to speak.

British readers know very well that restructuring industries, introducing new severe criteria of profitability, productivity, and effectiveness, and struggling against inflation are not goals that can be achieved without social costs. In our system, such costs can be lower than in the capitalist system, but this does not mean that they can be totally avoided. We are prepared for this contingency.

[Pick] The intention of Mrs Thatcher's visit to Poland is to forge closer contacts with your country and to stress that East European countries should play a more independent role in building closer links across the East-West divide. What are your expectations of the British prime minister's visit? What action can the Western countries take to help solve Polish problems?

[Jaruzelski] I am pleased that such intentions guide the prime minister's visit. They coincide with ours.

We attach great importance to the first visit to Poland by a British prime minister of the British Government. This visit exceeds the normal protocol requirements. I am pleased to be able to personally get to know Mrs Margaret Thatcher and to have talks with her. I value her as an outstanding politician and statesman, one who has gathered most interesting experience in developing the British economy and in strengthening Great Britain's position and prestige. We will pay due respect to Mrs Thatcher during her visit and show her our friendliness.

There are very few Western nations that would be better able to arouse our nation's cordial friendliness as well as accumulated pretensions than the British nation does. We remember both Prime Minister Lloyd George, who tried to deprive us at Versailles of truly Polish Upper Silesia, and we remember Winston Churchill, who in Poland's worst period during World War II became for us a symbol of the struggle against Hitlerite tyranny. It

goes without saying that official visits are not meant to be lectures on history, but our nation, especially the older generations, will carefully listen to the words spoken during this visit.

The role of medium and smaller European countries in developing political and economic relations on our continent should be decidedly greater. That is why I share your view that both our countries have an important role to play in building West-East bridges, although our countries' potentials are so different.

I hope that Great Britain will be more militant in helping to promote an understanding between the two parts of Europe. We remember very well Prime Minister Mac-Millan's proposals made at the beginning of the sixties and the initiatives of politicians such as Hugh Gaitskell or Harold Wilson.

As for our expectations of the Western countries, the primary expectation is very brief: Please do not interfere with Poland's efforts to set its own house in order. Please do not interfere through discriminatory fiscal and loan practices. I do not think that our expectations are too excessive.

I think that we are entitled to expect specific encouragement to enter into an advantageous partnership rather than to hope for charitable assistance, especially in view of the fact that church and religious organizations in particular, continue to deal with such assistance. We are not interested in words in this connection, because they present a four-figure rate of inflation. We are interested in meaningful material offers.

I hope your readers will not misunderstand that statement of mine. Poland is a country for which words not backed by deeds are just better or worse poetry. Besides, deeds not backed by the necessary words are often ignored here.

We take the view that international politics include what we also call in Latin "imponderabilia"—various seemingly volatile things, which are at times difficult to translate into statistical data, but which are extremely important for close relations among nations.

The British are famous for their pragmatism, and that is why we expect that during Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit the proverbial British art of diplomacy will make it possible to blend the crucial political-economic substance with just those "imponderabilia," which are of special significance for us. We would be happy if London would prove to be the capital in which one is able to think of the Europe of the 21st century in proper, realistic, and prospective terms. I would prefer that those issues were not solved outside Europe.

[Pick] Mr Gorbachev has often spoken of setting up a common European home. How do the Polish people see the realization of closer ties in Europe? Given Poland's geographical situation and historical ties, what specific role can Poland play?

[Jaruzelski] I cannot speak for Mr Gorbachev. However, I wish to stress with pleasure that both interstate and interparty relations as well as our personal acquaintance [with Gorbachev] enable me to perceive from very close quarters the significance of the new thinking and Soviet perestroika.

"The common European home" is certainly not a notion taken from an elementary book on geography. It is a historic concept, the shape of which can be jointly worked out. All possible alternatives of Europe's fate in the first quarter of the 21st century seem today more or less equally probable. We have in this connection no ready recipes and no certainty as to the further development of the processes of history.

A broadly conceived integration of the socialist countries is gradually forging ahead. Like the Common Market process, our process is not devoid of difficulties and is still not dynamic enough. However, we should bear in mind that our process is creating a new quality on the map of our continent and that this quality is not antagonistic vis-a-vis the Western economic community.

I think that the historical scale of choice can no longer be reduced to discriminating between "supranational Europe" and the "Europe of fatherlands." The point is whether "Pacific civilization," which is being born in front of our eyes, will threaten this "small, arrogant continent," as Nehru used to say. There is no such certainty. Many a civilization has been degraded in the whirlpools of history. I do not think that there exists any "insurance company" that would be able to insure old Europe against losing the game in world rivalry. The issue is whether the governing elites in Western Europe are fully aware of that historical dilemma.

I fully agree with you that Poland, which is firmly placed in the East, is able, in view of its age-old close links with the culture and civilization of the West, can and should play the role of one of the important "bridges." Both our situation and numbers fully justify such a role. Our entire policy also confirms that.

PZPR-BCP Cooperation Program

AU0711160188 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish
19 Oct 88 pp 22, 23

["A Program on the Development of Cooperation Between the PZPR and BCP in the Spheres of Politics, Ideology, Science, and Culture Until 2000," concluded by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and BCP General Secretary Todor Zhivkov in Sofia on 30 September 1988]

[Text] Whereas the PZPR and BCP:

—Express the conviction that the present revolutionary changes in the PPR and People's Republic of Bulgaria are the result of socialism's correct development under contemporary conditions and altered internal and external circumstances;

—Underline the importance of the creative development of the theory and practice of socialist construction;

—Guide themselves by the need to make fuller use of socialism's superiority in order to accelerate socio-economic, scientific-technical, and cultural development in our countries on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology and the initiatives of the working masses;

—Are aiming toward a further development and enrichment of the comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples in order to increase joint activity for the sake of a consolidation of peace and international security;

—Guide themselves by the aim to exchange more broadly mutual experience in fulfilling the decisions of the 10th PZPR and 13th BCP Congresses and the need to learn the objective truths of social development and their practical application in accordance with concrete historic conditions and the needs of both countries; plus the need to constantly develop socialist democracy and consolidate the leading role of our parties in the process of building socialism; and:

—Underline the importance of both parties' activity for the sake of a comprehensive development of cooperation, socialist economic integration, and a consolidation of the unity of the socialist countries;

Now therefore do the PZPR and BCP consider it necessary to adopt the following program of cooperation until the year 2000.

The PZPR and BCP will undertake energetic activity in order to further enhance interparty cooperation and adapt this cooperation to the new realities of socialist development, bearing in mind an exchange of experiences and a mutual enrichment of activity in the spheres of political, organizational, ideological, and educational work; and also bearing in mind the creation of political conditions for comprehensive and dynamic cooperation between our countries and peoples at a qualitatively higher level.

For this purpose, it is necessary to organize meetings and consultations designed to solve and establish the present and future problems and tasks of both parties in their theoretical and practical activity. It is necessary to plan and enrich direct contacts between Central Committee commissions, departments, scientific institutions, and publishing houses; exchange party documents; work out scientific papers and information material; and share experiences stemming from practical party activity.

The PZPR and BCP will support direct contacts between state institutions; social, scientific, and cultural organizations; and artistic societies; as well as contacts between the citizens of both countries.

Both parties believe that the PZPR - BCP Interparty Commission is an effective instrument of party influence on the comprehensive development of Polish - Bulgarian cooperation, and express their readiness to develop and improve its work.

Cooperation between the PZPR and BCP should focus on the development of both parties as the leading political forces in building a socialist society. Particular attention should be paid to an exchange of information on and experience in improving the forms and methods of party work in implementing socialist restructuring and renewal; consolidating the political and organizational activity of primary party organizations; increasing the role of party members; improving the organization, forms, and methods of the work of party leadership bodies and the party apparatus; and improving the selection and training of cadres.

The PZPR and BCP will support the development and enhancement of cooperation and exchanges of experience between state and government bodies. This cooperation should serve to expand socialist democracy; increase the role of socialist self-management and social control; and perpetuate the principles of openness and of cadre selection, competition, and rotation as norms of social life. With the help of party activity, economic integration processes and joint and specialized production should be enhanced, involving new and more effective forms of cooperation.

The PZPR and BCP will encourage the development and expansion of mutual relations between the Sejm of the PPR and National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Both parties will cooperate energetically in shaping and pursuing Warsaw Pact foreign policy. Guided by the new political thinking, they will contribute energetically toward consolidating peace and international security.

The PZPR and BCP will improve the forms and methods of cooperation in order to accelerate economic restructuring and increase the effectiveness of socialist economic integration. Particular attention should be paid to an exchange of experiences and information on increasing the role of party organizations and members in the accelerated practical implementation of scientific achievements.

Restructuring in every sphere of life is imposing high new requirements concerning direct cooperation between field bodies. It is essential to increase the effectiveness of their cooperation and improve exchanges of experiences between them on the subject of various spheres of party work, as well as to improve

management over the economy under the present worker self-management conditions, and strengthen the discipline and liberate the energy of working people. Particular attention should be paid to the development and enhancement of direct production and technological links between enterprises.

The PZPR and BCP declare that at a time of renewal and restructuring of socialist society, the role and significance of social organizations is increasing, and that there is a growing need to develop cooperation between them.

Both parties will inspire PRON, the Fatherland Front, Polish and Bulgarian trade unions, PPR youth organizations, and the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union to exchange experiences on the forms and methods of their participation in developing self-management; improving working conditions; bringing up society, especially young people, in a patriotic and internationalist spirit; and involving society in the process of restructuring the political system and expanding socialist democracy.

The PZPR and BCP will cooperate actively in order to improve the quality of ideological work and adapt it to the new processes and phenomena accompanying the development of socialism. Ideological work should serve to increase the role of the human factor at a time of restructuring, and to shape the individual of today.

For this purpose, the PZPR and BCP, guided by the new world reality and new political thinking, will expand their joint activity in solving basic problems of Marxism-Leninism at a time of society's revolutionary renewal, especially the problems connected with the role of a party; the development of forms of socialist ownership and economic management; the enhancement of socialist democracy; the development of self-management in various spheres of social life; the role of the international communist and workers movement; international relations, and the struggle for peace, security, and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The PZPR and BCP Central Committee Academies of Social Science and other PZPR and BCP scientific and research institutions will expand and develop their cooperation in this sphere, enriching it with new forms.

The PZPR and BCP will cooperate in order to improve ways of publicizing the achievements of the Marxist sciences among party members, working people, and young people, and counteract the ideology of imperialism.

There will be more exchanges of lecturers and materials connected with ideological-educational work, especially plans, programs, scientific treatises, and other aids for party training, economic and legal education, and mass propaganda.

Both parties will improve their exchanges of experience on the subject of political work with people on a group and individual basis, shaping public opinion, improving

the quality and effectiveness of the propagation of ideas, the use of modern audiovisual technology in party work, and their work with social organizations and young people.

Consultations will be held on the subject of concrete problems connected with important campaigns in the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence. There will be cooperation and a coordination of activity when organizing celebrations of important events in the history of both nations, such as: The 40th anniversary of the PZPR (1988), the 70th anniversary of Poland's independence (1988), the 70th anniversary of the emergence of the Polish Communist Party (1988), the 100th anniversary of the BCP (1991), the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov (1992), the 50th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria (1994), the 50th anniversary of People's Poland (1994), and other events.

There will be discussions about various theoretical and practical problems connected with the economic and political reforms, especially about the role of the party and state in the implementation of changes, the forms and prospects of socialist ownership, implementation of the principle of socialist social justice, the development of social self-management, and other topics.

The PZPR and BCP will cooperate within the framework of the comprehensive ideological cooperation and foreign policy of the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries.

They will cooperate for the sake of providing party members and all working people earlier information on current issues in PZPR and BCP domestic and foreign policy, and on important international events and problems.

Cooperation between party editorial staff and publishing houses will develop and enrich.

The basic task of cooperation between the mass media is to increase their role in implementing the processes of restructuring and renewal in all spheres of sociopolitical life, and consolidating the fraternal friendship between the Polish and Bulgarian peoples. Comprehensive and mutual press, radio, and television coverage about the life and development of both countries is important.

The PZPR and BCP will encourage contacts between the editorial staff of newspapers and periodicals, and between the television and radio services, press agencies, and journalists associations of the PPR and People's Republic of Bulgaria. The forms and methods of cooperation will be improved, in order to suit the current political and information needs of both countries. For example, there will be joint congresses of journalists, journalists competitions, "roundtable" meetings and discussions, exchanges of ideas, and joint radio and television programs.

The PZPR and BCP will improve their joint activity in science and education, and see to it that cooperation in this sphere between the relevant institutions of both countries also improves. For this purpose, it is essential to create the best possible conditions for joint research work by the academies of science, educational establishments, and specialized institutions of both countries.

Greater attention should be paid to raising the standard of cooperation in the social sciences. The phenomena and processes involved in the development of a modern society ought to be a subject of research, so that emerging trends may be perceived in good time and various solutions to emerging problems may be formulated. It is necessary to appoint joint problems teams; hold consultations, seminars, and symposiums; and use other appropriate forms of cooperation. The Polish and Bulgarian Academies of Science will bring the long-term program of cooperation in the social sciences up to date, concentrating mainly on the shaping of man's personality and his place in a socialist society.

In scientific cooperation, both parties support the appointment of mixed scientific teams, the setting up of research facilities and other scientific institutions, and the formation of scientific-production unions.

Close cooperation is called for in the upbringing of young people, raising the standard of education, and bringing young people from both countries together. It is necessary to expand the direct cooperation between scientific colleges and other establishments; exchange teaching staff and students; and exchange scientific information, especially about the strategic paths of scientific development, whereby joint industrial production and specialization in this production should be the focus of attention.

It is necessary to improve the work of the Polish-Bulgarian team responsible for Polish and Bulgarian studies. Efforts should be concentrated on increasing the qualifications of language and literature teachers, and issuing textbooks and teaching aids in order to accelerate the teaching of Polish and Bulgarian.

The PZPR and BCP will encourage a further enhancement of cooperation in culture, art, and the exchange of artistic achievements between both countries. For this purpose, it is necessary to perform the following activity jointly: Investigate key theoretical problems in the fields of art and culture and their role in shaping man; expand cultural exchange between both countries and increase its social effectiveness, enhance direct links between Polish and Bulgarian artistic circles and culture institutes and between their party organizations; establish new ways for Polish and Bulgarian people of culture to meet each other and promote their work; and increase the role of the media in propagating the other country's culture and art.

When planning cultural cooperation, one should take important anniversaries and political events in both countries into account.

The culture ministries of both countries should work out and implement direct long-term cooperation in the sphere of culture, which should include cooperation between twinned cities and provinces and between schools of art.

Both parties consider it essential to increase and enhance cooperation concerning mass physical culture and sports, improve sports facilities, and carry out investigations into training work.

This program will be supplemented according to the needs dictated by the further development of cooperation between the PZPR and BCP, and between the PPR and People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The PZPR - BCP Interparty Commission will regularly check the implementation of this program, and provide assistance.

Sofia, 30 September 1988.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

More Reaction to Gdansk Shipyard Closure Noted

Demonstrators Protest Plan

AU0811072888 Paris AFP in English 0649 GMT
8 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 8 (AFP)—Police wielding clubs rounded up more than 100 demonstrators Monday as protests erupted nationwide against the government's plan to close the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, opposition sources said.

In the south-western city of Wroclaw, police used force to break up a rally by nearly 2,000 protesters who had responded to a call by the outlawed Solidarity trade union to demonstrate against the closing of the Lenin Shipyard in the northern Baltic port of Gdansk, the union's birthplace.

The protesters also called for the legalisation of Solidarity and the reinstatement of some 120 miners sacked in southern Poland for striking in August.

In the central city of Lodz, police used clubs to break up a march by 500 people protesting spiralling inflation. Witnesses said police beat up Krzysztof Skiba, president of the banned Independent Students Association, when they detained him along with some 20 other demonstrators.

In Warsaw, police intervened to disperse several hundred young demonstrators carrying pictures of the last Tsar of Russia and Lenin.

Dissident sources said the protesters were intending to mock the October 17 revolution that toppled the Tsar and brought the Bolsheviks to power 71 years ago.

In the Warsaw suburb of Ursus, more than 600 people gathered at a monument to workers killed in clashes with the security forces during the 1976 wave of strikes in Poland, but police took no action to break up the rally. The demonstrators expressed support for the workers at the Lenin Shipyard, where Solidarity leader Lech Walesa works as an electrician.

Other protests were held in the southern town of Jastrzebie and in Piekary-Slaskie, near Katowice, also in the south. Police prevented a demonstration in the western town of Gorzow-Wielkopolski and detained about 10 people there.

Walesa Calls Strike 'Last Resort'

AU0811105188 Paris AFP in English 1041 GMT
8 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 8 (AFP)—Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa on Tuesday urged 5,000 workers in Gdansk to "defend" their shipyards although he did not carry out a threat to order "preparations for a strike".

Mr. Walesa told a meeting inside the giant Lenin Shipyards that the strike weapon should be used as "a last resort" if the government refused to back down on its plan to close the shipyards "for economic reasons".

"We must first use our wits and fight by legal means" to defend the shipyards, he said.

Mr. Walesa said Solidarity was ready to take part in "roundtable" talks with the government "but as a partner and not on our knees".

He said the government had failed to create the conditions necessary for holding talks with the opposition on Poland's economic and social problems.

Sunday, Mr. Walesa warned that he would proclaim "a state of strike readiness" throughout the country unless the government renounced its plan to close the shipyards, the birthplace of Solidarity.

The fact that he did not carry out his threat appeared to indicate that stalled talks between Mr. Walesa and the government had now resumed, observers said.

Urban: Walesa Stops Strike Alert

LD0811150988 Warsaw PAP in English 1356 GMT
8 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 8—At today's rally at the Gdansk shipyard which was attended by 3 thousand employees out of the 8 thousand working the first shift, Lech Walesa did not call for nationwide strike alert as he announced he would on November 7, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban told newsmen today.

This goes to show realism and an understanding of the situation of the country, he added.

Walesa Interviewed

AU0711155088 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German
7 Nov 88 p 174-177

[Unattributed interview with Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa: "We Must Undo All Chains"—date and place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Walesa, in December you will be made redundant. The PPR Government has decided to shut down the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, your workplace, because of a lack of profitability. What is your opinion on that?

Walesa: First, the intended shutdown is not an economic, but a political decision. It is a political provocation of the Solidarity trade union; that is as clear as anything. Our shipyard has always been known all over the world as a symbol of the resistance against the mismanagement of the state and as a stronghold of Solidarity, and this is why they want it to disappear.

SPIEGEL: However, the shipyard has been in the red for years. In 1987, it produced only nine ships, its losses amounted to Z1.5 billion, and the state had to subsidize it with Z5.5 billion.

Walesa: This is why we have called for the abolition of the nomenklatura within the administration, which forces its will not only on the directors of enterprises, but also on politicians.

SPIEGEL: So, fundamentally, you do advocate a rigorous economic reform, which demands sacrifices and hardships, and which was announced by Mieczyslaw Wilczek, the new industrial minister? He wants to shut down some 150 unprofitable state enterprises.

Walesa: We, Solidarity, do support a reasonable reform on the basis of economic demands, and we know that it is necessary to reduce the number of such enterprises that accumulate losses and are bound to continue to do so. However, enterprises must not be ordered to shut down.

SPIEGEL: In what other way, then?

Walesa: First of all, political and bureaucratic chains have to be shed so that the workers themselves can look after the matter. Only then can we tell whether the enterprise in question is really working unprofitably, or whether it has become a victim of mismanagement and politically motivated agreements which are responsible for the losses.

SPIEGEL: This would take a long time, and there is not much time left for Poland.

Walesa: This way it would become clear very rapidly whether the decision to shut down was made on the basis of inherent necessities or by some daredevils in the political leadership in a cossack manner. The workers in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk do not find it difficult to answer this question.

SPIEGEL: The daredevils in the Polish leadership would thus also include the new premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, because he agreed to the shutdown of the shipyard. He has never been a special friend of yours, has he?

Walesa: I would not put it this way. Apart from an embarrassing incident during my internment under martial law, about which I do not want to talk, our relations have always been correct.

SPIEGEL: The change at the top of the government seems to have made the aspired understanding between the government and Solidarity more difficult.

Walesa: Today I cannot answer with anything but yes.

SPIEGEL: Do you think that Rakowski is the reason why, despite several announcements, the round-table talks between the government and Solidarity have not yet taken place? You have promised to look for ways out of the crisis in a joint effort.

Walesa: We are still ready for talks. However, we are not ready for fictitious talks which would lead to fictitious reforms. We have bad memories of the interminable empty words, which the government exchanged with the episcopate on the issue of a church foundation that never existed and was for the recovery of the agricultural sector. We are not prepared to engage in such a thing.

SPIEGEL: What would you be prepared to do?

Walesa: To hold talks that are constructive, not only on our side, and that have genuine consequences—without using the usual delaying tactics, at which the communists are world champions, as we all know. However, this is probably what the government is afraid of.

SPIEGEL: It is said that the preparation for the talk failed because you refused to participate in a meeting with Interior Minister Kiszczak.

Walesa: This is wrong. I was not against the meeting with General Kiszczak. I was against discussing internal matters of our independent trade union with him. We refused to accept conditions that dictated the composition of our delegation.

SPIEGEL: The government declared that Solidarity advisers Michnik and Kuron do not belong in the roundtable.

Walesa: These two names are nothing but a pretext to thwart communication. Had we accepted the conditions, the communists would have quickly invented something else.

SPIEGEL: If you are so pessimistic, why did you apply your authority for vigorously supporting the discontinuation of the strike and the beginning of a dialogue last summer? Do you not have to fear that time works against you?

Walesa: Not necessarily. That depends on the amount of authority. The situation in the summer, which you are referring to, justified my decision at that time. However, this means that under different circumstances I would act differently.

SPIEGEL: How to you assess the present circumstances?

Walesa: They are bad, even very bad. One cannot even predict what will happen tomorrow. Therefore I say that we must not waste any more time. We have to work together immediately—for real and not for fictitious reforms, for securing the future of Poland.

SPIEGEL: What practical steps have to be taken?

Walesa: We have made it quite clear that Poland can be saved only by pluralism on the widest possible basis. There is no other way. What is happening at the moment is a wrestling match in the dark, a road that leads nowhere. Daredevils like Rakowski will not be able to achieve anything positive with such methods.

SPIEGEL: What do you mean by pluralism?

Walesa: What we are thinking of is pluralism without any adjectives, and thus no socialist pluralism, and no confrontation pluralism either. What matters is making a transition from the present to a pluralistic system in a very gentle manner without destruction, without losses, or even anarchy.

SPIEGEL: What are your concrete proposals for stabilizing the economy?

Walesa: Models that have proved successful in the world are to be introduced in Poland without any restrictions, along the lines of the principle of equal opportunities. Free market, a sensible tax system, and an adequate

interest on capital could provide for the further development in the right direction. However, nothing can be forced; all political and bureaucratic chains that prevent rational solutions in the economic field must be undone.

SPIEGEL: So you are calling for free market economy...?

Walesa: This is our main demand. There is no model in the world that is more efficient, and Solidarity will not be able to work out a better one, either. After all, our country has paid an incredibly high price for the 40-year experiment with the pseudo-socialist model. Are we to continue with this nonsense?

SPIEGEL: Chances for a constructive dialogue between the government and the trade union are rather bad after the government's decision to shut down the Lenin shipyard. What will happen next? What is Solidarity's program in the case of failure?

Walesa: Polish society, which is gradually losing its patience, will take care of such a program in an efficient way. The people will make things hot for the government, for Solidarity, and also for Walesa. You can take my word on that.

Walesa Aiming at Making Roundtable Impossible
LD0711193488 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1800 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Acting on the recommendation of the prime minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak on 3 November this year issued a statement and sent a letter to Lech Walesa, with a proposal to hold a meeting in order to prepare roundtable talks to commence in the next few days.

In reply Lech Walesa signed a statement which was broadcast by Radio Free Europe [RFE]. Contrary to the previous bilateral decisions that the roundtable would assemble without preconditions, Lech Walesa defined the following preconditions for a meeting with General Czeslaw Kiszczak to prepare the roundtable meeting or the roundtable itself:

First, to discuss the need to issue a declaration of intent by both parties, expressing their readiness to achieve solutions on the country's most important matters, including the issue of Solidarity.

Second, General Czeslaw Kiszczak should express his position on the condition made by Lech Walesa that he would only sit down at the roundtable if accompanied by Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik.

Third, the suspension of a decision to liquidate the Gdansk shipyard. Lech Walesa announced that he is ready to meet with General Czeslaw Kiszczak and discuss with him the preparations for the roundtable only when all the matters of reinstating the strike participants are settled completely, and according to the detailed conditions made by Lech Walesa.

Lech Walesa would (?be prepared) to talk with Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak on possible roundtable talks only when the implementation of the government decision on the shipyard was suspended.

In addition Lech Walesa, together with a group of activists assembled around him, issued another statement. He said in it, among other things, that by deciding to liquidate the Lenin Shipyard, the government of Mieczyslaw Rakowski was consolidating the Stalinist model of managing the economy. The activists are calling for protests to take place in November in defense of the shipyard, including strikes.

It arises from these two documents together that the fears are confirmed that Lech Walesa and the activists assembled around him are aiming to make impossible, or causing considerable postponement, of even preparing for the roundtable, and now in November are appealing for protests and strikes to take place.

Jaruzelski on Shipyard Closure, Thatcher
LD0711155388 London BBC Television Service
in English 2230 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Interview in Warsaw with Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski by BBC Foreign Affairs Editor in Warsaw John Simpson; date not given, Jaruzelski speaks in Polish, fading into superimposed English translation; monitored in progress—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Simpson] ...the new prime minister here, Mr Rakowski, greeted her as an economic guru, the model for how to get tough with an economy which is in a bad way. But she hasn't brought with her a Polish Marshall Plan: There will be no new loans and no new credits. The head of state General Jaruzelski was philosophical about that.

[Jaruzelski] What we are waiting for is the arrival of a prime minister, of a politician, of a respected head of state, a head of state respected in Europe and outside. We are not waiting the visit by a bag of money. We realize, fully realize, that this is no tourist visit. We understand that one of its goals will be to expand the scope of cooperation between our two countries; and it will be very difficult to speak of any kind of cooperation and in a wider sense without economic cooperation. [passage omitted]

[Simpson] Marxism says politics and economics are the same. But in the splendors of his palace, Gen Jaruzelski is busy jettisoning the old Marxist rhetoric as he showed when I asked if the Gdansk closure wouldn't damage the prospects for political dialogue.

[Jaruzelski] I beg to differ. This is not a political decision. Our major error of the years gone by was a trend towards the ideologization of economic affairs to bring politics into economic decisions. And we are now moving away from that line of approach in our economic

reforms, where what will count and what will only count will be the final effect, the cost, and the profit. As you well know, the British Government's various decisions have not proved always popular, but in the final account... [passage omitted]

[Simpson] On Friday Mrs Thatcher will be up in Gdansk at the very gates of the Lenin shipyard. Suppose she's tempted to side there with Solidarity and against Polish Thatcherism?

[Jaruzelski] The European political culture is based on the factor of not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. I sincerely hope that Mrs Thatcher will allow us to tackle our own problems in a (?sovereign) manner using our own methods and our own instruments. We will listen to what Mrs Thatcher has to say with full respect as regards both binational relations and her remarks on what is, what is happening in Poland. And we also hope that Mrs Thatcher will also be so good as to talk to us about British internal affairs, where alongside attainments there are also a number of shadows. We are waiting, we are waiting for this visit and I do hope and I feel that it will proceed to the benefit of both our countries. [video shows Mrs Thatcher with Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski]

[Simpson] In fact, tonight as Mrs Thatcher and her Polish disciple, Mr Rakowski, perched for the cameras on an [word indistinct] couch, her officials were putting out the word that she had no intention of getting embroiled in the Gdansk dispute. But with so many mutually antagonistic admirers around, it will be a delicate business to avoid offending them.

'New Phenomenon' of Shipyard Liquidation Viewed
LD0711132388 Warsaw PAP in English 1023 GMT
7 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw Nov. 7—The liquidation and re-distribution of the fixed assets of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk is a new phenomenon in the Polish economy. At issue is an enterprise which has assets worth 80 billion zlotys and a 10-thousand-strong crew of which a large part are highly qualified employees.

As government spokesman Jerzy Urban has stressed, the decision to shut down the shipyard is irrevocable. This process is to be the start of further action to restructure the economy.

The decision to close down the 'Siechnice' steelworks—an outdated and heavily polluting plant—has already been made public.

Industry Minister Mieczyslaw Wilczek announced he would suggest further proposals of shut-downs of this type to the premier.

In this action taken by the government, one can clearly discern two matters: Firstly, in barely a month after Premier Rakowski took office, the political-economic line—shutting down unprofitable enterprises—presented by him at the Sejm, is consistently being put into effect. This is to result in, among other things, the shedding of the tremendous burden of subsidies from the state budget and in a range of further positive economic phenomena.

Secondly: The very process of liquidation cannot be associated with the primitive thesis of former politicians about 'ploughing' through the field of enterprises. As the examples of the shipyard and the steelworks go to show, it stands for a limiting of output and employment cuts with a simultaneous redistribution of assets.

The way in which the potentials of these enterprises are utilized is an important matter. The general manager of the shipyard, Czeslaw Tolwinski thinks that many different plants and companies will be set up in the shipyard's premises. Perhaps one of them will be another shipyard—in a different organizational shape, as a small plant, able to quickly react to changes in demand for ships. Partnerships and production-service plants will operate along with it—independently or in cooperation with it. Overall, they will employ about 6-7 thousand people.

Szczecin Shipyard Director on Yard's Prospects
LD0411003288 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1105 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] I visited the Szczecin Adolf Warski Shipyard and with me now is Zenon Grabowski, the managing director. Mr Director, Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard will practically cease to exist. The Adolf Warski shipyard has also been charged that it is unprofitable. Are you also threatened with liquidation?

[Grabowski] The situation is neither over-optimistic nor too dramatic. We have contracts for the next 3 years. We know the contract prices for these ships. The first issue is to use the assets we have in the most effective way, and the second issue is to achieve the best profits from the contracts being carried out. With the contracts already signed, there is the only way: the reduction of production costs.

[Reporter] Mr Director, let me quote from the latest issue of GLOS STOCZNIOWCA. Writing about the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard, Maciej Kucharski writes the following: The Gdansk shipyard has large contracts with a value of R622 million or \$180 million. A very large volume, and yet the shipyard is being closed. The issue here is not the volume, not the number of contracts signed for 1, 2, 3, or even 5 years, but it is first of all the issues of productivity.

[Grabowski] If we are to produce ships, if we are to sell them, then it is sensible to achieve the best possible profit.

[Reporter] Is such a profit possible in the Warski Shipyard? I know that is a very difficult question.

[Grabowski] This year we expect to achieve a profit of more than 10 billion [currency not specified]. I think that in this after all difficult situation, the profit achieved by our shipyard is a reasonable one.

[Reporter] Am I to understand by this that the Warski shipyard does not receive state subsidies?

[Grabowski] As far as the ships produced this year are concerned, the shipyard did not benefit from a subsidy from the so-called equalizing account [rachunek wyrownawczy]. As far as next year is concerned, all this will depend on how we manage our enterprise, how many ships we build and—I do not conceal it—it will also depend on the current money exchange rate when the ships are sold.

Glemp on Church's Hopes for 'Common Sense'
LD2810213488 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1300 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Jozef, Cardinal Glemp, Primate of Poland, has departed for Rome where he is to take part in a prayer meeting on the anniversary of the peaceful assembly of representatives of various religions in Assisi.

Asked at the airport about his recent meeting and conversation with Wojciech Jaruzelski in Gniezno, the primate denied that the reason for that meeting were the preparations for the roundtable. Replying to the question what hopes the church held for the round-table meeting the primate of Poland declared that the church held hopes for the circumspection of the whole society and hoped that common sense would emanate from the people. The roundtable could be one of the manifestations of that sense.

Ex-Militiamen Jailed for Church Attack
LD0711183688 Warsaw PAP in English 1737 GMT
7 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 7—Two former militiamen received prison terms for insulting religious feelings of Roman Catholics in a church in the northern Polish city of Gdansk.

Piotr T. and Adam J. were tried by a district court in Gdansk for entering the local St Brigida's Church in the state of drunkenness and insulting religious feelings of the believers gathered there.

They were also charged with applying physical force in the church towards two believers and causing minor injuries.

The court found the two former militiamen guilty and sentenced Piotr T. to one year and four months in prison and Adam J. to one year and two months. Each of them was also ordered to pay 80 thousand zlotys damages and to cover the cost of the trial. The verdict is subject to appeal.

Activities Mark Great October Revolution

Press Conference Given

AU0411210288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1955 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1988—On 4 November, Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, Bucharest ambassador of the USSR, organized a press conference in which participated representatives of the central newspapers, the radiotelevision, the Romanian news agency—AGERPRES, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and members of the diplomatic corps.

The Soviet ambassador evoked the historic importance of the event of 7 November and pointed out the leading lines of political, economic and social development of the USSR in light of the resolutions of the Unional Conference of the CPSU, and the main lines of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

At the same time the speaker set forth the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania, between the CPSU and the RCP, between the two peoples, and the decisive role played by the summit interviews and understandings for the development and diversification of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration on multiple planes.

Officials Attend Reception

AU0711192088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1841 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/11/1988—On the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, gave a reception on Monday, November 7.

The attendance included Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; ministers, deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of other ministries, representatives of central institutions, of mass and public organizations, men of letters and artists, scientists, generals and senior officers, journalists.

Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, members of the diplomatic corps.

Ties With USSR Viewed

AU0811113988 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
6 Nov 88 p 5

[Editorial article on "The 71st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] As is known, within the framework of its policy of developing cooperation with all socialist countries, our party and state are paying particular attention to strengthening friendship and many-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union. Characterized by long-standing and glorious traditions in the struggle waged by the peoples of the two countries, by their progressive and revolutionary forces to achieve national and social freedom, Romanian-Soviet relations were lent a higher quality in the wake of the establishment of people's power in Romania, when, stimulated by their common system and ideology, and by the common great goals of socialism and communism, these relations were constantly enriched and developed on the basis of the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

As life itself has proved, the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU and, within this framework, the summit meetings and talks, are of particular importance to intensifying these relations. The recent official visit of friendship paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the USSR and the talks with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev revealed conclusions of the greatest importance for expanding and intensifying all relations between our parties, countries, and peoples.

Within the framework of Romanian-Soviet relations, a particular position is held by economic cooperation, the Soviet Union always ranking first in our country's foreign economic relations. Setting out from the constantly increasing economic and scientific-technical potential of the two countries, fresh tangible measures were worked out during the recent summit talks to increase and diversify material goods exchange, and to intensify production-sharing and specialization by promoting new and modern forms of cooperation.

Cooperation in the scientific-technical area is an important component of Romanian-Soviet relations. The two countries have expressed their determination to expand cooperation in this area, including the setting up of joint research collectives to apply the most modern achievements of the scientific-technical revolution to the production process. Relations in the areas of culture and art and exchanges of experience in various fields of socialist construction are expanding.

Romania and the Soviet Union also cooperate in the international arena. They work toward disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, safeguarding peace, and toward ensuring understanding and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Both Romania and the USSR share the conviction that the relations of friendship and many-sided fruitful cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will always develop in their mutual interest and to the benefit of the general cause of socialism, peace, and international understanding and cooperation.

Dascalescu Begins Visit to Syria

Arrives in Damascus

AU0711210588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
2028 GMT 7 Nov 88

["Official Visit of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to Syria"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES, 7/11/1988—On November 7, the Romanian prime minister, Constantin Dascalescu, arrived in Damascus on an official visit at the invitation of the prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mahmud al-Zu'bi.

On the international airport in the capital of the Syrian Arab Republic the guest was welcomed by the Syrian prime minister, by members of the government and other officials.

The Romanian prime minister is accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, co-chairman in the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, by other officials.

Upon departure, on the Otopeni International Airport, the prime minister was seen off by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, by other officials.

Official Talks Commence

AU0711212188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
2036 GMT 7 Nov 88

["Official Romanian-Syrian Talks Start"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES, 7/11/1988—Official talks started in Damascus between Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mahmud al-Zu'bi.

The talks showed the development of the Romanian-Syrian relations to be underlain by the understandings reached at top level, by the results of the productive dialogue between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Hafiz al-Asad. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the meetings between the two heads of state, held in

Bucharest and in Damascus, and the documents signed on the respective occasions imparted further dimensions to the expansion and diversification of the traditional Romanian-Syrian links.

The belief was expressed that the current talks would contribute to the expansion of Romanian-Syrian cooperation in all areas of mutual interest, more particularly as far as the intensification of economic cooperation and the growth of commercial exchanges were concerned.

Placing emphasis on the broad experience acquired in economic cooperation, which materialized in the building of important industrial and farming units in Syria, the two prime ministers insisted on the need to identify palpable possibilities in the economies of the two countries—now in full progress—of carrying into effect new economic projects of mutual interest, of establishing ways and modalities of action apt to confer on the Romanian-Syrian ties an ever more ascending course, stability and perspective. A number of measures, apt to provide or a substantial rise in the volume of commercial exchanges, were also examined, in line with the understandings reached at top level and with existing possibilities. [sentence as received]

The two prime ministers expressed their belief that conditions were in place for the Romanian-Syrian economic links to further develop more powerfully, through joint efforts, to the mutual advantage.

During the talks, which pass in a constructive spirit of esteem and understanding, the two prime ministers informed each other of the current concerns of the Romanian and Syrian governments in economic and social construction. Furthermore, they exchanged opinions on current international issues.

Attending the talks were Romanian and Syrian officials.

The talks continue.

In the afternoon Premier Constantin Dascalescu laid a wreath of flowers at the Heroes' Memorial in Damascus.

Attends Dinner

AU0811075588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
2141 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES, 7/11/1988—The prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mahmud al-Zu'bi, gave a dinner in honor of the Romanian prime minister, Constantin Dascalescu, attended by the members of the two official delegations, by members of the Syrian Government.

Ceausescu Receives UK Aerospace Official
AU0411190688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1852 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1988—Friday, 4 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Robert McKinley, vice-president of British Aerospace Industrial Group, director general of the Civil Aviation Department, now visiting Romania.

During the interview the sides discussed questions related to the collaboration between the relevant Romanian enterprises and British aerospace, stress falling on the prospects of further developing, upon mutually advantageous bases, the cooperation between Romania and Great Britain in the area of aeronautics.

Participating in the call were Radu Paunescu, minister of the machine building industry, and Constantin Teodorescu, director general of the National Centre of the Romanian Aeronautic Industries.

Ceausescu Receives Australian Coal Company Heads
AU0311195288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1739 GMT 3 Nov 88

["President Nicolae Ceausescu Receives Representatives of Australia's BHP-Utah Coal Ltd."—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] On 3 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received Gavin Samuel McDonald, president and director general of Australia's BHP-Utah Coal Ltd, and Geoff Lill, vice-president of the same company, who visited Romania.

During the talks, the sides approached questions related to the development of the collaboration between Romanian enterprises and Australia's BHP-Utah Coal Ltd, of Queensland, as part of the general relations extant between Romania and Australia.

Participating in the call was Romanian deputy prime minister Stefan Andrei.

Austrian Group's Bucharest Trip Canceled
AU0211145588 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 31 Oct 88 p 1

[APA-attributed report: "Bucharest Cancels Visit by Austrian Parliamentary Delegation"]

[Text] At the last minute the Presidium of the Romanian Parliament canceled a planned visit by a seven-member Austrian parliamentary delegation scheduled to take place from 1 to 5 November. The Austrian parliamentary deputies wanted to obtain personal experience in the areas affected by the Romanian resettlement plan.

In connection with the planned visit, Josef Hocht, human rights spokesman of the OeVP, said that the delegation had conveyed its intention to travel to Romania back in July. The delegation planned to visit settlements around Bucharest, where the implementation of the "resettlement plan" has already started. The Austrian delegation would also have visited settlements in the area of Brasso and Nagyszeben [Brasov and Sibiu], whose inhabitants originate from Austria.

Hocht declared that the Romanians' refusal to allow such a visit proved their guilty conscience. Hocht also pointed out that Austria had strongly protested the planned destruction of 8,000 villages in Romania. At its meeting on 6 July this year, the Austrian Parliament unanimously condemned the Romanian plans and also drew the attention of participants in various international forums to the dangers inherent in the planned measures.

Message Sent to Austrian Communists
AU0711151988 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
4 Nov 88 p 5

[Message by RCP Central Committee to the Communist Party of Austria on its 70th founding anniversary]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria

Dear Comrades: On the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Austria, we extend cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and all Austrian Communists, as well as best wishes for success in the activity carried out by your party, together with other democratic and progressive forces, to safeguard the working people's basic interests in well-being and social justice and to serve the cause of socialism and peace.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to emphasize the positive relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity between our parties. We also express the conviction that these relations will continue to develop in the interests of both our peoples and to the benefit of the cause of peace, security, and international collaboration and cooperation.

RCP Central Committee

Communique on Mozambican Premier's Visit Issued
AU0811095088 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
2 Nov 88 p 5

["Communique on Official Visit Paid by Mario da Graca Machungo, Prime Minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mario da Graca Machungo, prime minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 26 October-1 November 1988.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Mario da Graca Machungo, prime minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, during his visit to our country.

A cordial message of friendship was extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the chairman of FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, together with best wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressed thanks for the message and, in turn, asked the guest to convey cordial greetings and best wishes for good health and personal happiness to Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, FRELIMO chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, as well as wishes for well-being and progress to the friendly Mozambican people.

During the official talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique highly appraised the essential contribution made by the summit dialogue to developing and intensifying relations between Romania and Mozambique in keeping with the aspirations and interests of the two peoples.

The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique briefed each other about current domestic concerns of the two countries, particularly in the area of socioeconomic development. They thoroughly examined the current stage and ways and means of further developing Romanian-Mozambican relations of friendship and cooperation in the political, economic, and scientific-technical areas.

They expressed words of appreciation for the results achieved so far in economic cooperation and trade exchanges between Romania and Mozambique and reaffirmed the firm desire of the two governments to work together to expand and diversify bilateral economic cooperation between Romania and Mozambique ever more vigorously by taking account of their potential and their socioeconomic development programs.

In accordance with understandings and guidelines agreed upon and on the basis of results achieved in economic and technological cooperation, the prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the government of

the People's Republic of Mozambique established measures to intensify trade exchange and expand economic cooperation in such areas as agriculture, the mining industry and geology, construction, the timber industry, and technical assistance. They also agreed on measures to commendably implement projects under construction and to finalize negotiations on new cooperation projects. They also agreed to expand contacts and mutual visits between the relevant ministries, specialized institutions, and trade organizations.

The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique proceeded to a wide exchange of views on major issues of the current international situation. The two prime ministers reaffirmed the determination of their countries to work in close cooperation with the other countries of the world to halt the arms race—primarily the nuclear arms race—to achieve a comprehensive disarmament program, to settle all interstate disputes solely through peaceful means, to eliminate underdevelopment, to solve the problems of foreign debt, and to establish a new international economic order based on equity and equality.

The sides expressed the belief that the all-European conference in Vienna will bring about understandings which should lead to the development of cooperation between all European countries and to concrete measures for disarmament and the strengthening of confidence in the general interest of security and cooperation among the participating states.

Examining the situation in Africa, the two prime ministers firmly condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination and the aggressive actions of the racist Pretoria regime against independent African countries. The two premiers reaffirmed the determination of their countries to continue to work in close cooperation with the other countries in order to put an end to the unstable situation in southern Africa, to achieve the immediate independence of Namibia, to consolidate peace and security, and to ensure the socioeconomic progress of this region and the whole African continent.

The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique expressed their complete satisfaction with the results of the official visit and with the talks that took place within the framework of this visit. They expressed the view that these talks should contribute to the strengthening and expansion of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique and between the Romanian and the Mozambican peoples.

The prime minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Mario da Graca Machungo, expressed heartfelt thanks for the hospitality and for the fraternal reception extended to him by the Romanian Government and invited the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalu, to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu accepted the invitation with pleasure; the date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

Congratulatory Cable Sent to CSSR

AU3110130388 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
28 Oct 88 p 5

[Telegram from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to CSSR leaders Milos Jakes, Gustav Husak, and Ladislav Adamec on the 70th anniversary of the creation of the independent Czechoslovak state]

[Text] To Comrade Milos Jakes, General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee,

To Comrade Gustav Husak, CSSR President,

To Comrade Ladislav Adamec, CSSR Premier, Prague, Esteemed comrades: On the 70th anniversary of the creation of the independent Czechoslovak state, we extend warm comradely greetings and most heartfelt congratulations to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the friendly Czechoslovak people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Council of State and the Government of the SR of Romania, and on our own personal behalf.

The establishment of the independent state of Czechs and Slovaks on 28 October 1918 has crowned their century-old struggle for freedom, for the assertion of their national identity, and for a free and independent life.

In the years of socialist construction, the CSSR people, under the leadership of their Communist Party, have obtained outstanding achievements in promoting the country's socioeconomic development and in raising the material and cultural living standard, achievements that are followed by the Romanian people with interest and sympathy.

We express the firm conviction that the traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries will further develop, in the spirit of the understandings reached at the upper level, to the benefit of the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples and of the overall cause of socialism, peace, and security in the world.

On the anniversary of this important event, we extend to you, esteemed comrades, and to all Czechoslovak people, wishes for new and ever greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and in building the developed socialist society in your fatherland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

Andrei, Ungur Receive Honduran Trade Minister
AU0511155788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1544 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/11/1988—Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Ioan Ungur, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview on Saturday with Reginaldo Panting, minister of economy and trade of the Republic of Honduras.

Possibilities were looked into to develop the economic collaboration between Romania and Honduras, to boost and diversify bilateral commercial exchanges.

Commission Session With Sri Lanka Ends
AU0411210188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
2005 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1988—Bucharest hosted the seventh session of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

The sides looked into the stage attained by the bilateral economic relations, new actions and measures meant to contribute to further developing the cooperation between Romania and Sri Lanka in point of machine building, chemistry, power engineering and agriculture as well as in other sectors of joint interest, and to expanding and diversifying the mutual deliveries of goods.

At the conclusion of proceedings the chairmen for the two sides in the commission, Mihail Micu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation [name and title as received], and Mahendra Wijeratne, deputy minister of foreign trade and navigation of Sri Lanka, signed protocol of the session.

Details on Pay Rise in Machine-Building Given

AU071124988 [Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 3 November, under the headline "Further Categories of Working People Benefit From Pay Rise," carries on page 5 a 900-word report made up of two tables illustrating how the recent second stage of the pay increase is being applied in machine-building and in the metallurgical industry beginning on 1 November 1988.

Thus, a worker's lowest base pay in the machine-building industry before the pay increase was 2,004 lei and the highest was 2,248 lei, while after the increase the lowest base pay is 2,405 lei and the highest is 2,649 lei.

In the metallurgical industry, a worker's base pay before the pay rise was 2,219 lei, while after the pay increase it is 2,639 lei.

The two tables end with the following note: "The increased base pays also incorporate compensations granted in conformity with State Council Decrees No. 46/1982 and 240/1982.

"In case plan tasks have not been fulfilled, remuneration will be paid in conformity with legal provisions."

Leadership Congratulates USSR on Great October

Dizdarevic Telegrams Gorbachev

*LD0611115288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0750 GMT 6 Nov 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—On the occasion of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], the Soviet Union's national holiday, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent a telegram with cordial greetings and best wishes to Mikhail Gorbachev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

Suvar Congratulates Gorbachev

*LD0611115588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0921 GMT 6 Nov 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—On the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Dr Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent a telegram on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and himself to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It contains best wishes for new major achievements of socialism and the successful realization of the course of perestroika and the policy of new thinking.

The telegram stresses the principled foundations of relations between the LCY and the CPSU and between the SFRY and the USSR, saying that the LCY is ready to further promote relations on this basis, firmly convinced that this is in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, international cooperation on an equal footing, peace, and social progress.

Mikulic Greets Ryzhkov

*LD0611115788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 6 Nov 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, has extended greetings to Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Mikulic stressed the conviction that the high degree of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union will be further promoted in all spheres in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, peace, international cooperation on an equal footing, and general international progress.

Foreign Minister Loncar Begins Visit to FRG

Addresses Yugoslav Businessmen

*LD0611175488 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1720 GMT 6 Nov 88*

[Text] Frankfurt, Nov 6 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar stressed today in Frankfurt, in talks with Yugoslav economic representatives in the Federal Republic of Germany, that Yugoslavia is on the road to surmounting the crisis and that it is entering a new phase of reforms of the economic and political system and the reform of the party.

Loncar assessed today that the Yugoslav view of the situation in Yugoslavia is far less optimistic than it is actually called for and that this view has been transferred to the world, too. Loncar emphasized that Yugoslavia has never been on the verge of disintegration or a civil war, as has been suggested from time to time.

Loncar arrived in Frankfurt today. Tomorrow he begins the official visit to the Federal Republic. In the course of the visit Loncar will meet in Bonn with his host, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other top state officials.

Loncar stressed today that one of the goals of his visit to the Federal Republic is to stimulate positive interest and present a true picture of Yugoslavia and its future.

The Yugoslav foreign minister further said that Yugoslavia, as a European country, wants to discuss with the Federal Republic, as one of the leading EC countries, the future of international relations. Loncar recalled that Yugoslavia, as the next Movement of Non-alignment chairman, desires a dialogue with all foreign factors among which the EC and the Federal Republic are particularly influential.

The Federal Republic is one of Yugoslavia's leading foreign trade partners. The value of mutual trade last year stood at some 11 billion DM.

Received by Genscher for Talks

*LD0711194188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic
in Serbo-Croatian 1813 GMT 7 Nov 88*

[Text] Bonn, 7 Nov (TANJUG)—This evening Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German foreign minister, held talks with Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in which he expressed his country's resolve to extend full support for reforms in Yugoslavia.

In 2 hours of talks in Bonn, at the third meeting between the two ministers in a period of 3 months, Genscher paid tribute to Loncar, as is stressed by West German diplomatic sources, for "the great openness with which he presented information on the internal situation in Yugoslavia and the planned reforms." Genscher, according to

these sources, extended his encouragement for the continuation of these reforms and expressed confidence that the Yugoslav leadership will continue to develop the country politically and economically. For his part, he added, the FRG would continue bilaterally, in the EC and in other international forums, to support the Yugoslav reforms economically and politically.

The two ministers agreed, it is stated, that it is vital that a bilateral agreement be signed as soon as possible on the protection of foreign investments from noncommercial risks. Genscher advocated improved conditions for the investment of foreign capital in the Yugoslav economy.

According to the Yugoslav side, Loncar told his host that by committing itself to a market economy, Yugoslavia has overcome the crisis concerning the concept of its future development. In this context the federal secretary stressed the importance of the continued opening up of the Yugoslav economy and of establishing more intensive links with such important partners as the FRG.

The West German minister, Yugoslav sources stress, gave assurances that the future formation of a single European market and the signing of an agreement between the EC and CEMA will not be damaging to third countries, for instance to EFTA or to Yugoslavia in particular.

Both ministers welcomed the establishment of political links between the 12 countries of the Community and nonaligned Yugoslavia through a dialogue within the "European Political Cooperation" (a body responsible for coordinating the foreign policy of the EC member countries) and the Council of Europe.

It has been pointed out that Loncar expressed Yugoslavia's interest in seeing the position of 600,000 Yugoslav migrant workers and their families in the FRG brought in line with the status of workers from the EC member states, especially after the introduction of the single market in 1992.

Holds Bonn News Conference

*LD0711175188 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1545 GMT 7 Nov 88*

[Text] Bonn, Nov 7 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia's definite commitment to a market economy implies a policy of even greater opening to the world, in which a special role is played by the European Community (EC), especially the Federal Republic of Germany, as the leading Yugoslav foreign-policy and financial partner, Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar said today.

In a meeting with Yugoslav reporters here, where he is on a three-day official visit, Loncar stressed that the revival of the Yugoslav economy presupposes the engagement of foreign capital and the intensification of Yugoslavia's economic links with the world.

Loncar considers that Yugoslavia's friends today have less cause for concern about its future than they did yesterday because, he said, "the road leading (Yugoslavia) out of crisis has been cleared."

The programme of Loncar's visit to Bonn foresees talks with his West German colleague Hans-Dietrich Genscher (their third this year) and meetings with top West German officials, including head of state Richard von Weizsaecker.

According to Loncar, topics of his talks with Genscher will include the future dialogue of Yugoslavia, as a non-aligned country, with the European Council and the "European Political Cooperation", a body for the coordination of the Community's foreign policy.

Loncar Discusses Foreign Policy at Joint Session AU0111192688 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29-30 Oct 88 p 6

[Report on speech by Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at the joint session of the FEC and the SFRY Presidency in Belgrade on 28 October: "Divisions Are Affecting Our Reputation"]

[Text] Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke about the international aspect of the Yugoslav social and economic crisis.

Having mentioned that the very positive comments made throughout the world concerning the selection of Yugoslavia as the host of the ninth summit of nonaligned countries, have created a favorable picture of Yugoslavia, Loncar said that the course of events on the Yugoslav political scene has more recently—meaning the last several months and particularly weeks—considerably worsened our country's image in the world. Divisions among the republican party leaderships, the intensification of intranational relations, and some other events have created a picture of a galloping process of destabilization and disintegration in Yugoslavia. All this points out the fact that our country's internal situation is of crucial importance to our international reputation and to confidence in our country as a partner.

The deep concern about our internal developments and about Yugoslavia's ability to act as a state in the international scene is obvious everywhere, in the West as well as in the East, and is increasing among the nonaligned countries.

All our analyses and knowledge, Loncar continued, indicate that no foreign element has expressed the wish, at least for time being, to change the situation in Yugoslavia through its actions. However, there is a thesis that no one outside our country can protect the integrity of Yugoslavia and its international reputation unless centrifugal forces start to exert their power and unless we ourselves place the common good above partial interests.

Addressing the question of what constitutes political stability and security, Loncar said that in the area of tourism our country so far has not had the reputation of providing the best services. However, our country has the reputation of being the most suitable for tourism and for offering the greatest guarantees for the safety of its visitors. This has in many respects compensated for the weaknesses in providing services. Recently even this has been endangered. There is no doubt that a country's stability is one of the prerequisites for its successful linking with and conducting business with the world, Budimir Loncar concluded.

Loncar Receives Israel's Abba Eban for Talks
TA3010055388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Knesset member Abba Eban, currently in Belgrade, has met with Budimir Loncar, SFRY minister of foreign affairs. The two discussed, among other things, the chances for peace in the Middle East. The two figures defined the talks as constructive.

Mikulic, Loncar Congratulate CSSR Counterparts
AU0111203688 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
28 Oct 88 p 7

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the CSSR, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, and Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, sent a telegram of congratulations to Premier Ladislav Adamec and Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes, respectively.

Commentary on Pact Proposal, European Conference
LD3110225788 Zagreb Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Excerpts] Here is our topical foreign political commentary on the new East [bloc] initiative. The Warsaw Treaty Organization [WTO] member countries are suggesting that a European disarmament and reduction of conventional forces conference be convened. Our commentator Milika Sundic believes it would be logical if this initiative, subject to some amendments, were to be accepted by the other military bloc, too:

[Begin Sundic recording] At the 17th regular session of the WTO member countries' foreign ministers in Budapest, the decision was made to send an urgent proposal to European countries, the United States, and Canada on convening a European conference on disarmament and reduction of conventional forces on the continent. The seven foreign ministers believe this would contribute to further consolidating trust and mutual understanding, not only between the two blocs, the Atlantic and the Warsaw blocs, but would also improve the general climate in Europe and the world. The date and venue of the

European conference have not been spelled out, but in some way the conference should be the continuation of the successful Stockholm conference held 2 years ago. [passage omitted]

Considered as a whole, the WTO member countries' proposal tallies completely with all the initiatives made by this military organization in reducing tension in Europe and in the world. It is formulated in such a way, particularly as far as on-site inspection is concerned, that it will be, in fact, difficult to reject.

True, since the United States is on the eve of the presidential elections, the final reply by the West perhaps should not be immediately expected. Whoever may be elected U.S. president, George Bush or Mike Dukakis, it is quite certain that efforts in the direction of a rapprochement between the two superpowers and the two military blocs will be continued. This has been confirmed by the recent Moscow visit by FRG Chancellor Kohl, by the impending visit by President Mitterrand to the Soviet Union, and the intimated Mikhail Gorbachev visit to London at the beginning of next year. The East is no longer running away from any kind of on-site verification and is in addition ready to make concessions regarding the conventional forces where, as the West probably correctly claims, it has considerable superiority.

If one considers the fact that considerable results have been attained in the field of nuclear disarmament—we are thinking of the removal of the intermediate and shorter-range missiles from Europe and the relatively successful course of the negotiations on halving the long-range missiles, and finally the approach to the successful conclusion of the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe—to convene a conference on disarmament and the reduction of conventional forces in Europe would be a logical continuation of everything done by both sides. This is welcomed by European countries, not only the bloc countries, and is accepted as the way leading to a relaxation of international tension and the prevention of an outbreak of even an accidental armed conflict, especially in Europe. [end recording]

Debt-Rescheduling Agreement Signed With UK
LD0411043088 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1532 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] London, November 3 (TANJUG)—Negotiations on consolidating Yugoslavia's debt to Great Britain ended here today in initialling an agreement between the two states on rescheduling a debt of about 120 million dollars due for repayment between April 1, 1988, and June 30, 1989.

The agreement will make possible for several major Yugoslav enterprises to use their repayments due on deferred terms for restructuring their production programs.

Commentary Discusses New Votes of Confidence
AU0311201488 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
2 Nov 88 p 2

[Momcilo Djorgovic commentary: "Vote Against Consensus"]

[Text] A thing which until recently could not even be imagined in a one-party state—a vote of confidence in and the legitimacy of the party or state leadership, or an executive body—began happening in our country. True, it was not done with great goodwill on the part of the main political actors, nor was it done willingly, but that does not matter now, and it cannot be changed.

Of course, one should exclude cheap comments, such as the one that there had been no vote of confidence before because there is only one party. This kind of criticism has a completely different slant and does not take into consideration societal phenomena such as a bureaucratic monopoly on the part of individuals in the name of principles, the party, and the system, as well as anachronistic mechanisms in the party and state setup (something which does not call the party, the state, or their legitimate aims into question).

The increasingly frequent votes of (non)confidence speak about the hitherto unknown and inconceivable crises of legitimacy, and not so much of the legitimacy of the system as the legitimacy of specific leaders and leaderships. Many politicians who have been "ruling" for years although they have forgotten whom they represented and what they were supposed to be doing; creators of Potemkin villages, unfortunate reforms, and debts; self-appointed guards and savers of socialism; and "Gullivers in words and Lilliputians in deeds," have suddenly found themselves in a fire-swept area where they are publicly called to account and where they are away from the occult atmosphere of their kind of "Masonic lodges" in the shape of cadre commissions. It is true that those people who one can say had nothing to do with all this were dragged into this ability test along with the others. This causes uneasiness, but this is exactly because we are not used to the fact that a vote of confidence does not automatically mean a lack of confidence.

Anyway, taken by itself (if one can do that) and in the way it happened, the new institution of the "vote of (non)confidence" is certainly a great change in the functioning of the political system and another step toward further basic changes. In order to be maintained and in order to have any point at all, this vote demands changes be made in the electoral system, cadre policy, and the voting method.

So far, the FEC, the Bosnia-Herzegovina LC Central Committee Presidium, the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, the LCY Central Committee

Presidium, the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium, and the Presidency and Republican Executive Council of Montenegro have been submitted to a vote of (non)confidence.

In May the SR of Slovenia and the SR of Croatia Assemblies expressed the opinion that conditions were such that confidence in the FEC should be examined by the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces. With the bitter remark that "it is not difficult to leave, but it is difficult to stay," FEC President Mikulic left it to the delegates to decide whether they were going to hold a vote of confidence on his government. At that point he made such a speech (was this only a question of words?) that both Assembly chambers refused to decide on the issue of confidence in the government at all. He pointed out to the delegates that economic policy is carried out by several subjects and that it is unjustified to point the finger at the FEC alone. He asked whether the crisis can be overcome by making permanent changes. He recalled the danger of the "domino effect"—the collapse of one causes the collapse of the rest. And finally, he linked all this with expressing our view: What do we want, an AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] federation or some other thing? After that, the government continued to ride on the ever-higher waves of inflation.

Contrary to what many people expected (because of Neum and Agrokomerc affairs and the harsh criticism at the first conference of the Bosnia-Herzegovina LC), the Bosnia-Herzegovina LC Central Committee Presidium was left unscathed. Vehemently and unexpectedly, 200 people demanded that the Vojvodina LC Central Committee Presidium submit its resignation "immediately, not tomorrow." It lost by three votes to none because it did not have the support of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, or the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee.

Although this was not established by the statute, the LCY Central Committee Presidium bravely decided on a vote of confidence at the 17th LCY Central Committee session. One cannot say that its members knew then who was going to draw the short straw. Regardless of the doubts expressed about the need for a vote, and considering its outcome in particular, the Presidium has confirmed its term of office, reduced the political tension, and at the same time increased expectations that it would act in a more united and efficient manner.

The highest Montenegrin party and state organs received a vote of confidence from the republican LC Central Committee and the Assembly, but the republican government resigned because five of its members did not receive votes of confidence.

The vote of (non)confidence now breaks the practice of consensus policy which managed to spread responsibility to various social institutions and subjects so greatly that responsibility in fact evaporated, failing to represent any

criterion for assessing the officials' activity. However, it is not only executive organs that are being submitted to a test, but also all institutions of the system which vote on their legitimacy. And if these institutions are not changed, votes of confidence will become another ritual of protecting people from actually being called to account for their work. And really, what is the point of having a vote of (non)confidence on anyone in already ineffective institutions? Even the danger of the "domino theory" cannot make the vote of confidence any more significant.

Assembly Body on Security Service's Performance
AU2910164888 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
20 Oct 88 p 8

[Roksanda Nincic report: "State Security Service Does Not Close the Circle"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct—The organs of the security service perform their tasks well, but they cannot be efficient without a complete effort on the part of all other organs, nor can they provide a long-term solution to Kosovo's problems by themselves, the SFRY Assembly Commission for the Control of the Work of the State Security Service concluded today. It was also said that these organs need to be replenished with financial resources and personnel.

Greater Excesses Are Also Possible

Zdravko Mustac, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, presented a report on the current security situation in the country. Saying that Yugoslav society is facing a very difficult political-security situation which contains many elements of emergency circumstances and which can have unforeseeable consequences, he pointed out that the situation is worst in Macedonia, Montenegro, and Kosovo. The moral-political situation is bad, all kinds of nationalism are on the increase, revolutionary achievements are being attacked all the time, and certain groups are appearing which wish to replace leaderships and legally elected organs and to force resignations, particularly in the federation.

The politicization of the economic crisis and the differences over constitutional changes cause the population great concern. This concern is acquiring some forms that can be of importance to security. Mustac assessed that even greater excesses on a nationalist basis and threats to property and people are possible, and that this applies to all parts of the country. He said that apart from the aforementioned points, the situation is exacerbated by attacks against the Army and the security service, as well as differences over assessing meetings. All this has a disunifying effect in the country and on the population. Moreover, certain committees and groups have appeared

whose activity escaped the attention of organized socio-political forces and who have been exerting pseudodemocratic pressure on society. Among other things, they have been advocating the creation of independent trade unions.

He also said that this situation suits the activity of organized hostile forces and foreign intelligence services. He stressed that it is extremely interesting that the activity of the political opposition, an anticonstitutional activity, has become public and manifested through many institutions. He also said that many demands for dethronements voiced at public meetings have frequently passed without any consequences for their perpetrators and that some problematic individuals are becoming leaders.

All groups of enemies in the country, Mustac said, demand a share in the division of power through, among other ways, a multiparty system. The bourgeois right is also presenting its views, but nationalism, including the unitarian concept, remains the enemy's main platform in the country. These tendencies have been acquiring more and more support, but in this difficult moment for the security of the country, Albanian separatism is still the most important problem. Albanian separatist groups who cooperate with foreign factors and Albanian emigres have been reappearing all the time. The influence of this nationalism is constantly present in the Yugoslav People's Army as well, and its chauvinism, expansionism, and threats using classic terror have induced the appearance of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, although they are not its only cause.

Imported Forms

Some time ago, Mustac said, leaflets appeared which no longer demand that Kosovo become a republic, but rather that it join Albania. Albanian extremist emigres persist in extremist forms of activity in the country. Other emigres (Ustashas, Chetniks, and some Slovene ones) have increased their propaganda activity. They have been saying that the country is facing collapse, that the time of armed confrontation is near, and that one should therefore strengthen connections with the country. The clergy is also joining such activities in the country. Mustac said that the influence of the Serbian Orthodox Church was well-known.

The question is, according to him, whether security organs have ever worked under more difficult conditions. Even a more numerous and a better-equipped service would find it difficult to perform its tasks under such conditions.

Speaking at length about the service's work in Kosovo and the special activity [angazman] there, Mustac said the Kosovo State Security Service is only at 80-percent strength, and that the situation is similar to that in other communities, with the problems being more pronounced in Kosovo.

Bogdan Sunderic, the first participant in the debate, asked where solutions lie, adding that they are rarely offered.

When following the situation in Kosovo, we state all the time that the situation is worse than at the previous session. It seems that the enemy makes better use of time than we do.

I am asking now: Can you (the State Security Service) do the job? If there is no other solution, somebody from the service should organize a meeting with the state Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium and tell them definitely: If this or that is not done, this is what will happen! Sunderic added that the connections of the Kosovo provincial and communal leaderships with the people have been broken.

Jusuf Alagic polemicized with Sunderic's view, saying that one should not go into something that is not the commission's business and discuss the work of the sociopolitical organizations and the Provincial LC Committee, but should rather state that what is needed is maximum mobility and a replenishment of the service's ranks. Alagic said that the service cannot defend the system, and that it will never do so.

I did not say that I was dissatisfied with the service's work, Sunderic said, but I would like it to say whether replenishing its ranks is a solution. If this is not, then let us see what would be a solution. Some people report that they have been working more and more, and that the enemy is nevertheless stronger and stronger. Let them then inform the Federal Assembly that there is nothing more they can do there.

Empty Space in the System

Nikola Baslaric said that we have some empty space in the system, because the service's exclusive task is to discover acts and to direct the perpetrators to the organs of the prosecution. He asked whether the service can have any impact on the judiciary.

Zivko Vasilevski said it was as early as 1945 and 1956 that we missed the chance to resist indoctrination from the positions of Albanian separatism, and he noted that in September 1944 there were 12,000 Ballists armed to the teeth on Macedonian and Montenegrin mountain slopes.

We have been confronted with a supremely talented and extremely skillful enemy who can cope with any conditions, he said, and only the State Security Service can fight it. If there are no political and economic measures, defeat is inevitable, Vasilevski said.

Taking the floor again, Zdravko Mustac said that the service is effective in performing its basic function of discovering [violators], that a larger group was caught recently, and that a large number of groups are being

followed at the moment. However, it is difficult to say how many such groups there are—there are some that have not been discovered. There is also the question of social self-protection—that is, to what extent citizens notify the service that something is happening.

Mustac particularly spoke about the problem of recidivism among Albanian separatists which is greater than it had been in the case of Croatian nationalists. He said that most of the members of a recently caught group were unemployed and that this link between a social phenomenon and the ideological component speak about a need for a multidisciplinary approach. These people who were caught, he said, are lumpen proletarians and therefore do not present the essence of the problem. One should go to bureaucratic structures—because now people know the grassroots and seek "higher connections"—although this will not solve the problem either. Had the problem existed in a center that should be broken up, that would have been done quickly. He also mentioned another of Kosovo's specificities: families there are big, and when one person is arrested, 10 others have problems. Nevertheless, arrests curb Albanian nationalism that would otherwise flourish, and, something that is particularly important, they ensure room for others to act. I would call this the "philosophy of the service."

Mustac resolutely stated that the service has no impact on the judiciary and that even an indirect impact is out of question, because we are a legal state.

Mining Faculty Lecturers Strike in Tuzla

LD0711172288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Tuzla, 7 Nov (TANJUG)—Today lecturers at the Mining and Geological Faculty of Tuzla University stopped work. Lectures have been suspended for some 800 students. The reason for this is the low level of personal income and unresolved accommodations and other material issues concerning the faculty and teaching. [passage omitted]

Split LC Aktiv Criticizes Tupurkovski Statement

AU0311160788 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
2 Nov 88 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Tupurkovski Has To Explain"]

[Text] Split, 1 Nov—Last night, after a discussion in which several members took part, the Split LC City Committee decided to seek an explanation for the statement made by Vasil Tupurkovski at the 17th session concerning the "victory of an unprincipled coalition over one republic."

Ivica Blagajic, member of the city committee, was of the opinion that the remark Vasil Tupurkovski made immediately after the vote of confidence in the LCY Central Committee Presidium was in sharp contrast with the

spirit of Yugoslav unity that prevailed at 17th session. Blagajic thought that after this Tupurkovski did not deserve to be the member of the top party leadership.

Bosnia-Herzegovina Party Organ Renewal Criteria
LD2810100788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 27 Oct (TANJUG)—Today the Bosnia-Herzegovina LC Central Committee Commission for LCY Development and Cadre Issues proposed criteria for renewing party organs, under which it will be possible to replace up to 44 members of the Bosnia-Herzegovina LC Central Committee, and to replace at least a third of the Presidium.

At its next session, the commission will propose to the Central Committee that it adopt these criteria, and only then will it be known exactly how many party officials will be replaced.

The procedure for staffing organs of the Bosnia-Herzegovina LC and the LCY Central Committee from Bosnia-Herzegovina should not be complicated. Over 400 candidates have already been put forward who were "gained" during the party grassroots debate on filling vacancies in the organs of the Bosnia-Herzegovina LC Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee.

The commission's proposal stresses that members of the organs must be capable of undertaking responsibility for implementing the three reforms. The differentiation in the Bosnia-Herzegovina LC will "clean up" the party ranks, but it is expected that some people will withdraw of their own accord.

'Hostile Slogans' Appear on Monument Near Split
AU0111190488 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 88 p 12

[Text] Split, 27 Oct (TANJUG)—The memorial to the first Split partisan unit in the village of Radusa, near Split, was covered with hostile slogans written by still-unidentified persons. The slogans are anticommunist and anti-Tito and desecrate the monument erected in the place where the fascist occupiers of our country treacherously killed a large group of Communists and fighters from Split in 1941.

Writing hostile slogans on the monument to our revolution has caused bitterness among the inhabitants of Sinj and Cetinjska Krajina, who noticed the slogans when they came to lay flowers on the monument the day before yesterday. A thorough investigation as to who wrote these hostile slogans is being carried out.

YPA Security Seminar Held in Sarajevo
LD2710153788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 27 Oct (TANJUG)—The security situation in the Sarajevo Military District is very good, but there is a vital need for even greater, primarily ideopolitical, involvement by Communists in order for the level achieved to be maintained and security further improved. This was stressed today at a seminar held in Sarajevo involving LC organs, commanders, and leaders of units, institutions, and departments, assistants for political work, and a number of commanders of basic units from the Sarajevo Military District. This seminar, which was directed by Milenko Andjelic, chairman of the LC Committee in the Sarajevo Military District, was also attended by representatives of the Committee of the LC in the YPA [Yugoslav People's Army] and of the LC committees in other military districts.

At the seminar, guidelines were adopted for the involvement of Communists in strengthening and implementing security and self-defense measures.

Negative verbal political statements, it was said, are constantly increasing. A total of 361 of them were registered last year, while 277 were registered in the first 8 months of this year. Until recently, organized, hostile activity was expressed only from a position of Albanian nationalism and separatism, though recently such attempts have been discovered also from positions of Slovene, Croatian, and Serbian nationalism and separatism.

Some illegal hostile groups and individuals, it was said, prepared the most brutal actions: the murder of soldiers and officers, wrecking tactics and sabotage; the theft of weapons, ammunition and explosives; even the poisoning of food and water; and an escape from units under arms in Kosovo, etc. All these acts were discovered in time and prevented, thanks to the alertness, patriotism, and involvement of members of the Sarajevo Military District—especially Communists.

In connection with the further improvement of security and self-protection, particular note was made of the importance of the timely dissemination of information on the current domestic and international situation to all members of units and commands.

Kosovo SAWP Discusses Constitutional Changes
AU0111194988 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] The session of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP has confirmed that Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo have, through a plebiscite, supported the changes to the Constitution of Serbia. These changes are one of their conditions for staying in Kosovo. However,

the majority of Albanians want the 1974 Constitution to be preserved. This is why they supported only those amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia with which they agreed.

The proposals of the Kosovo Constitutional Commission were supported only by Albanians. The debate on amendments has made the interethnic gap in Kosovo even deeper. All the participants in the debate who demanded that the 1974 Constitution not be changed were rewarded with frantic rounds of applause. It was noted that—as Milomir Kovacevic, president of the Communal Conference of Srbica SAWP, said today—the speeches of many Albanian separatists were all written in one center [centar]. They were even read by those who could hardly read. Albanian separatists are spreading the rumor that the constitutional changes will decrease the province's rights, and particularly the rights of Albanians in Yugoslavia.

In many parts of Kosovo the debate was conducted as if Serbs and Montenegrins did not live there. If one is to go by today's debate at the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP, then there are still many things that need to be agreed upon.

Kosovo Union Discusses Constitutional Amendments
LD0511202188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—At the expanded session of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation Council Presidium, it was noted that the past constitutional discussion on working collectives in general demonstrated support only for the coordinated part of the draft amendments to the Serbian Constitution and the Constitution of Kosovo. The views of workers, when it comes to uncoordinated issues, are not united. Depending on their nationality, some voted for the solutions of the Constitutional Commission of Kosovo, while others supported the proposals of the Serbian Assembly. A request was made on this occasion for the coordination of open issues as soon as possible.

Abdulaziz Sadiku, who opened the session, assessed as unacceptable claims that the working class of Kosovo is not in favor of constitutional changes, but that it is solely for the constitutional solution of 1974.

'State of Mobilization' Set in Trepca Combine
AU3010161288 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian
25 Oct 88 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Who Needed a State of Mobilization?"]

[Text] The introduction of the state of mobilization in the Trepca combine on 1 October produced the opposite effect because it has only increased intranational mistrust and insulted the workers of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality. Director Milan Baric explains how this happened.

He noted that on 30 September, Fahredin Osmani, president of the Titova Mitrovica LC Communal Committee, invited the directors of work organizations and the Trepca combine, as well as the secretaries of the basic LC organizations, and informed them that the Communal Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection ordered that the state of mobilization be introduced in the Trepca combine with a view to ensuring all people's defense and the fulfillment of production tasks. On that occasion, Baric said, he informed us that the members of the Kosovo Polje Committee for Organizing Rallies of Serbs and Montenegrins had recently visited the Trepca combine, and that there were some indications that they wanted to organize a workers' strike on a nationalist basis.

We were obliged to put this order into effect, Baric said.

Slovene Writers Urge Constitutional Referendum
LD0411224088 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1451 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Ljubljana, November 4 (TANJUG)—The Writers' Union of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia today urged the republican assembly to withdraw its decision not to call a referendum on the upcoming revision of the Yugoslav federal Constitution.

The Slovene Assembly gave up the idea of the referendum after the text of the draft amendments to the federal Constitution tabled last month proved acceptable for Slovenia, too, the only republic which continued to have objections.

Qualifying the work of Slovenia's representatives in the federal constitutional commission and the federal legislature as "betrayal of the people's trust", the Slovene writers called on the Slovene Assembly to vote against the draft amendments to the federal Constitution, forwarded to the republican and provincial assemblies after being approved by the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

The Slovene Writers qualified the draft constitutional amendments as "a threat to Slovenia's sovereignty and statehood" and the proposed constitutional orientation towards Yugoslavia's greater social, political and economic unity as "a turn towards greater centralization and negation of the national sovereignties".

Slovene Bodies Criticize Rights Statement
AU0311172088 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
28 Oct 88 p 11

[S. Gajevic report: "A Proposal to the SFRY Presidency"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 27 Oct—There was yet another reaction today to the recent statement by the Ljubljana Committee for the Protection of Human Rights, which as a reply to the rendering of the sentences of the four men who were convicted of disclosing military secrets,

announced demonstrations and the physical protection of the convicted men. After this particular stand was first condemned by Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium, and then by the Presidium of the Slovene SAWP, the Council for the Protection of Human Rights and Basic Freedoms, which was set up under the auspices of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, presented its stand in a statement issued today.

In the statement issued today, this council, which is chaired by prominent lawyer Dr Ljubo Bavcon, says that the council consistently respects constitutionality and legality. The statement stresses that the council takes into consideration the fact that once a verdict is announced, organs of the SR of Slovenia do not have the opportunity nor the legal means to prevent the sentence from being carried out. The aforementioned statement says that the council also supports the demands of the Slovene public that the responsible organs of the SFRY and the SR of Slovenia explain the essence of the text of the controversial military document because the legitimacy, constitutionality, and legality of the criminal proceedings and the finality of the verdict depend on this.

The council then suggests that the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia immediately present the proposal to the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, and that action be initiated to assess the constitutionality and legality of the Article 3 of the Law on Military Courts and Article 21 of the procedure on the work of military courts of the first instance, with regard to the constitutional principle of the equality of languages. According to the council's proposal, the SFRY Presidency should propose to the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia that in line with its capabilities it should prevent these otherwise final verdicts of the Ljubljana Military Court from being carried out.

The council also suggests that in further efforts to change the SFRY Constitution, the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia should propose changes to Articles 243 and 246 of the SFRY Constitution so that it becomes clear beyond question that all federal organs which operate on the territory of a certain republic should carry out their work in its official language.

Slovene View of Army Financing Assessed
AU2710195188 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
26 Oct 88 p 2

[Blazo Sarovic commentary: "Interest Changes the Amendment"]

[Text] Because of the atmosphere created by Slovenia's persistent refusal to accept any of the proposed solutions for designating other sources of financing for the Army other than those presently in force, Amendment 24 to the SFRY Constitution became the focus of public interest in the closing stage of the discussion.

What could be the essence of the persistent opposition to this issue, which caused a clash between the view of the "other seven," according to which a stable source of financing for the Armed Forces must be ensured, and the view of Slovenia which, to tell the truth, acknowledged this demand but did not accept any of the proposed solutions for the formulation of this amendment?

The view of the majority was that, if the Federation cannot provide sufficient funds from regular sources to finance the Yugoslav People's Army, then, in exceptional circumstances special sales and income taxes should be introduced. This would indeed only be applied in exceptional circumstances, such as when there is a delay in adopting the federal budget. There have been such cases in the past. The point of this is to prevent the Army from being left without funds during the discussions between the republics and their attempts to outwit each other in the process of adopting the resolution and budget. In such cases, a competent federal organ, meaning the FEC, would be authorized to make a decision on introducing a special tax on sales and income. The funds collected in this manner would not exceed the limit set by the medium-term plan and would not disturb the proportion of republican and provincial funding.

Of course, nobody is against control over how every dinar is spent—expenditure on the Army is not an exception, either—but it is obvious that in the last 8 years our Armed Forces have not received what they were entitled to receive. This is why the Army has become a big debtor [duznik], primarily within its own field.

In order not to jeopardize its further development, combat readiness, and readiness to defend the country, the Army should no longer remain at the back of the line during the distribution of the financial cake, whatever the size of its slice may be. Therefore, income—that is to say the tax on income, as a standard accounting category—represents a certain and permanent source which cannot be endangered. The second source—a special tax on sales—became acceptable to everyone only after a long discussion. However, a special tax on income did not. The argument against taxing income was that it would impose a new burden on the economy.

However, the essence of this opposition could easily be motivated by personal interests. According to unofficial data, about two-thirds of Slovenia's production is sold outside Slovenia, and the sales tax, according to the existing law, is paid where the goods are sold. Therefore, the burden of any sales tax, including a special tax, falls on the ultimate consumer. This in fact means that two-thirds of this burden would be shared by the "other seven," while this republic's financial potential would only be burdened by one-third of this tax.

The situation would be completely different if a tax were imposed on income. In this case, everything that was realized would be subject to taxation, regardless of where

the goods are sold. In the case of Slovenia the income from sales would be taxed wherever the sales occur, whether outside or inside the republic.

This attitude, however, greatly contrasts with the frequently made demands in Slovenia that the taxation policy should follow the line of direct rather than indirect taxation. It seems that one's interests can nevertheless change one's attitudes.

Slovene Electricity Prices To Rise 15 Nov

LD0411100688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—Electricity will go up by 29.1 percent in Slovenia from 15 November. This was decided at an extraordinary session of the workers' council of the composite organization of associated labor of the republic's electricity supply industry.

The electricity price increase was sought at the end of September but was postponed as a result of the intervention of the FEC. Losses of the Slovene electricity supply industry at the end of the third quarter amounted to 88 billion dinars.

Pekic To Remain on SUBNOR Federal Board

LD2410231288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Zagreb, 24 Oct (TANJUG)—The Zagreb SUBNOR (Federation of Veterans Associations) Presidium City Board today gave its unanimous support to Dusan Pekic's remaining a member of the Presidium of the federal board of the SUBNOR of Yugoslavia. This conclusion and a definitive decision to this effect was previously reached by the Presidium of the Croatian SUBNOR, of which Pekic is a delegate to the federal board.

We have cleared up with Dusan Pekic all questions concerning the statements to date, and we have heard his critical and self-critical stances, said Slavko Havic, president of the Zagreb SUBNOR. He also said that Pekic would no longer be secretary of the Presidium of the federal board of SUBNOR, and that the Croatian Veterans Organization would not propose a new candidate for this post but would recommend that it be filled according to the established rotation of electing delegates from the veterans organizations of other republics and provinces.

Novi Sad Rejects Criticism of Vojvodina SAWP

LD0411215888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—At its expanded session today the Novi Sad City Conference Presidium of the Vojvodina SAWP did not accept the critical analysis of the work of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference and its Presidium from this June to this

October. The report by a working group is by no means self-critical, and it cannot even serve as a starting point for an assessment of that Presidium's work. It is considered that members of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference should take a vote of confidence by secret ballot on the remaining Presidium members at the next session.

Zivojin Peric pointed out that not even the Liman SAWP Municipal Conference Presidium accepted the critical analysis of the provincial conference's work. He stressed that it proposed that at the upcoming conference members of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium should tender their resignations and that a temporary leadership, or rather a working group, be elected. Then a new working group should be elected which will make a critical analysis of the work of Presidium members, and on that basis individual and collective responsibilities should be established. It is deemed incorrect of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, Peric said, "to pass to the Novi Sad City Conference of the Vojvodina SAWP its responsibility in connection with the events at the 9 July meeting in Novi Sad." [passage omitted]

Ljubicic Addresses Serb LC Presidium 6 Oct

AU1510153088 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 7 October on pages 2, 3, and 4 carries an unattributed 15,000-word report on the extraordinary session of the LC Central Committee Presidium of Serbia held in Belgrade on 6 October with only one item on the agenda: "Political Situation in Vojvodina."

At the beginning of the report, Slobodan Milosevic, president of the LC Central Committee Presidium of Serbia, is quoted as opening the session and listing the participants apart from the Presidium members: "Those attending the session are Comrades Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency; and Vasil Tupurkovski and Ivica Racan, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium who have recently been entrusted with the work of the LC of Serbia. Comrades Dusan Ckrebic and Radisa Gacic, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from the LC of Serbia, as well as Stanislav Stojanovic and Dobrivoje Vidic, have been invited to attend the session. The Central Committee executive secretaries and heads of republican sociopolitical organizations also attending the session.

"The proposal of the agenda was included in the verbal invitation submitted to you last night."

Further on in the report, following other speakers, Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, is cited as having said the following:

"All this would not have happened had it not been for the mistakes that were made everywhere, not only in the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, but also in all leading bodies in Vojvodina. I think that it is very good

and clever that we made such a decision at the session of the Provincial LC Committee Presidium last night. It would have been dangerous (and that was what we all feared) had the mass of people who were discontented and already irritated tried to force their way into the provincial committee building and throw the Vojvodina leadership out by force. What would be left to do then? To use militia at the moment when people are already breaking into the building and when there is physical pressure, or not to use it? To have the militia clash with workers or not? This was the dilemma we discussed last night, and this was what we feared. This is why we suggested to the provincial committee and other leading bodies to mobilize workers, particularly workers of Jugoslavija [Yugo tool works], and ask them to take over the security of the meeting and prevent people from breaking into the building. It is good that all this did not happen. What are we facing now? One should see what has to be done now, but how is one to help in the realization of what Comrade Sogorov has asked for, and what decisions should the Provincial LC Committee make? How is one to find the best political way of resolving this situation?

"I think that what should be done is what was done by the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee and what Comrade Bora Jovic suggests—that is, that the provincial committee Presidium submit its resignation. The situation will certainly be cleared up later in elections. Those people who are being blamed cannot remain Presidium members and will not be elected, while those who are not as guilty and who may remain in their posts will certainly be reelected in the next elections. One has to make a certain differentiation here.

"What worries me, however, is the large meeting in Novi Sad today [6 October]. I believe that one must think seriously about this and see what to do in this case. Will the people at the meeting be satisfied with the decisions made? Can one find a way to direct this large meeting which will no longer be attended by people from Backa Palanka? Some other demands may be made at this large meeting today. How is one to keep the situation under control [odrzati situaciju]? Here, they have made their demand, and I shall go there to see what should be done. Is one to employ emergency measures? If so, what kind of and which emergency measures? What emergency measures can direct a large and broad gathering such as the one in Novi Sad today? It seems to me that one should think about this, and I believe that a member of the Serbian Central Committee Presidium will have to go there to speak. One will have to do something in order to calm the situation and to have the whole thing continue under normal conditions. That is why I think that this decision must be made here today."

Belgrade U. Criticizes Slovenia's Stanovnik
AU0711162488 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Excerpts] The material position of Belgrade University is at a very low level. This was concluded today at the

session of the Educational and Scientific Council. It was stressed that the university needs 55 billion [currency not specified] until the end of the year. [passage omitted]

The members of the Education and Scientific Council of Belgrade University unanimously condemned the statements made by Janez Stanovnik, president of the Slovene Presidency, concerning the situation in Serbia during his recent visit to the United States. The members concluded that in many countries he would be charged with high treason for these kinds of remarks.

List of Candidates From Vojvodina LC Published
LD0311131388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Summary] Novi Sad, 2 Nov (TANJUG)—The list of candidates for the renewal of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, for its new Presidium, and for membership of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee from the Vojvodina LC were published today. The list of 83 candidates for these LC organs will be submitted for public debate in the municipal committees and basic organization of the Vojvodina LC. Explaining the procedure for the selection of candidates for party positions, Vladislav Radakovic noted that this process is separate from the issue of the ideological responsibility of the present members of these bodies, which is being examined by a special working group set up by the Provincial Committee. He recalled that so far 19 members of the provincial committee have submitted their resignations or asked to be relieved of their duties for health and other reasons. When the lists of candidates have once more been submitted to the rank and file, the election of the candidates for the new Presidium and the renewal of the provincial committee will take place at the next Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee plenum, while the candidates for the Serbian LC Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee will be elected at the extraordinary conference of the Vojvodina LC.

The candidates for the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium are: Nadica Alvdzin, Jovan Babovic, Emilija Bruner-Bala, Ferenc Deak, Predrag Jereminov, Jan Kisgeci, Miodrag Koprivica, Bosko Kovacevic, Predrag Markov, Dusko Mirkov, Radovan Pankov, Vlada Popovic, Stanko Radmilovic, Djordje Romoda, Zivorad Smiljanic, Nedeljko Sipovac.

The list of candidates for membership in the provincial committee contains 41 names. Candidates for membership in the Serbian LC Central Committee from the Vojvodina LC are: Dragutin Antovic, Miladin Bikicki, Radoman Bozovic, Slavko Caric, Janos Domokos, Mihalj Kertes, Julijana Kovac, Dragica Lukic, Bosko Marijanovic, Ivan Naumov, Jelisaveta Prelcec, Dusanka Radmilovic, Mihajlo Stanivukovic, and Milos Zivkov. Candidates for the LCY Central Committee from the Vojvodina LC are: Gordana Brakus, Petar Ivancevic,

Stevan Jeremic, Petar Kodru, Svetozar Krstic, Branimir Marijanovic, Blagota Mrdic, Goran Vasic, Tomislav Vojvodic, Jarmila Vukovic, and Dragutin Zelenovic.

Election Procedure Nears Completion

*LD0411223088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Novi Sad, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—In the Vojvodina LC the procedures for filling vacancies in the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee and for the election of a new Presidium are nearing completion.

This was stated by today's report from the working group of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee after the implementation of preparations and the convening of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee for 9 November.

The statement adds that the final phase of consultations on the proposed candidates is under way in the Vojvodina LC municipal organizations. On the eve of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee meeting, and on the basis of the results of the consultations, the proposed candidates for party organs will be established. It is also noted that the members of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee and the members of the new Presidium will be elected on the basis of a list containing a number of candidates larger than the number to be elected.

The meeting of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee will be public.

Radoje Dakic Workers Condemn Security Service
*LD0511072288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Titograd, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—The Internal Affairs Service should issue an official report on the reasons that led it to question individual workers of the Radoje Dakic construction machinery factory due to their participation in the protest meeting on 7 and 8 October in front of the Republican Assembly building. This is the stand of the Communists of the largest metal processing work organization in Titograd.

The taking in of several Radoje Dakic workers by the Internal Affairs Service for questioning has given rise to protests by employees of this factory over the past few days. These culminated yesterday in a 3-hour work stoppage in the locksmiths' section, and prompted its party organization to consider at an extraordinary meeting last night the current political and security situation in the collective.

Radoje Dakic Communists, it was stressed at that meeting, do not want to prevent the International Affairs Service from performing its duties if, of course, there are justifiable reasons for questioning individual workers. However, they insist that this be done according to the established legal procedures and with the knowledge of the competent organs of the factory.